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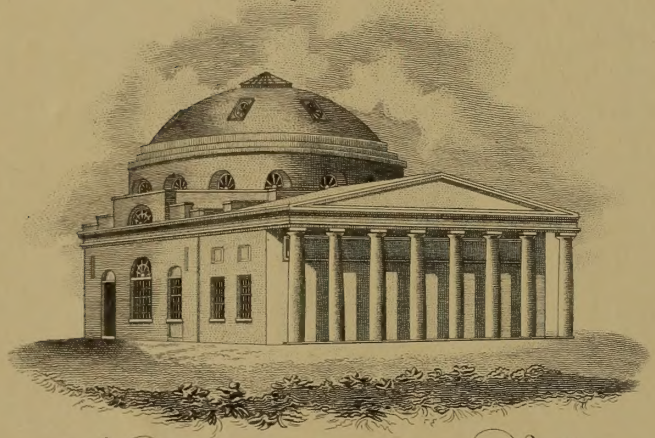

University of Maryland

University of Maryland Archives

Early Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Physic Dissertations with Corrected Table of Contents

These manuscripts were found in various archives and collections. Many were preserved in the University of Maryland for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and/or Doctor of Physic for the years 1812-1820. The dissertations were bound original in the 1800's. The original binding of contents for the bound volumes [illegible] and/or years. To address these issues, an index and "Corrected Table of Contents" has been inserted at the beginning of each volume.

The project team who [illegible] were: Stephen J. Fabian, [illegible] Mirjam Pulcini, Marcelina Mathay [illegible] Hartley-Henry, Resources Division, [illegible] Wolff, Services Division.

These dissertations were digitized in [illegible] and are [illegible] in the UM Digital Archive [illegible] from the [illegible] Archive [illegible]

University of Maryland Theses

Early Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Physic Dissertations with Corrected Tables of Contents

These manuscripts described as either an Inaugural Dissertation or an Inaugural Essay were presented to the University of Maryland for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and/or Doctor of Physic during the years 1813-1887. The individual dissertations were bound together during the 1940's. The original tables of contents for the bound volumes contained multiple errors in authors' names, titles, and/or years. To address these errors, an additional "Corrected Table of Contents" has been inserted at the beginning of each volume.

The project team who investigated and corrected the tables of contents were Richard J. Behles, Historical Librarian/Preservation Officer; María Milagros Pinkas, Metadata Management Librarian; Angela Cochrane and Carol Harling-Henry, Resources Division; Sarah Hovde, Abra Schnur and Megan Wolff, Services Division.

These dissertations were digitized in 2011-2012 and are available at the UM Digital Archive (archive.hshsl.umaryland.edu) and the Internet Archive (www.archive.org).

(CORRECTED TABLE OF CONTENTS)

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

THESES

1865 (c)

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[2] Other pages found later in this volume, marked (#) in the table of contents.
[3] Other pages found later in this volume, marked (*) in the table of contents.
[4] Other pages found later in this volume, marked (>) in the table of contents.

HSHSL 2012 for the UM Digital Archive. Sources consulted for corrections: Original Dissertation; University of Maryland Medical Faculty, Matriculation List, 1821-1851; Cordell, Eugene F. "University of Maryland, 1807-1907" (New York : The Lewis Publishing Company, 1907), Volume 2.

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[5] Other pages found later in this volume, marked (≠) in the table of contents.
[6] Incomplete. Other pages found later in this volume, marked (**) in the table of contents.
[7] Title page found after thesis by Mansfield.
[8] Other pages found later in this volume, marked (##) in the table of contents.
[9] Other pages found later in this volume, marked (>>) in the table of contents.

HSHSL 2012 for the UM Digital Archive. Sources consulted for corrections: Original Dissertation; University of Maryland Medical Faculty, Matriculation List, 1821-1851; Cordell, Eugene F. "University of Maryland, 1807-1907" (New York : The Lewis Publishing Company, 1907), Volume 2.

Author	Title	Bound out of order
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[10] Other pages found later in this volume, marked (=) in the table of contents.

HSHSL 2012 for the UM Digital Archive. Sources consulted for corrections: Original Dissertation; University of Maryland Medical Faculty, Matriculation List, 1821-1851; Cordell, Eugene F. "University of Maryland, 1807-1907" (New York : The Lewis Publishing Company, 1907), Volume 2.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

THESES

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Lauders, ~~Thos.~~ Thomas	Chloroform	25p.
Poe, ~~Wm.~~ William C.	Hypertrophy and Atrophy	16p.
Evans, ~~Wm.~~ William W.	Wounds of ~~the~~ Femur	30p.
Lautenbach, Robert	Hospital Gangrene	17p.
Jones, ~~Geo.~~ George Perry	Diseases of the Heart	48p.
Weirick, S. T. Samuel	Menstruation	28p.
Tall, R. J. H. Reuben	Pneumonia*	60p. (1)
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McElderry, Henry	Pyaemia	44p. (3)
Koer, S. Harlan Samuel	Uterine Hemorrhage	50p. (4)
Parsons, Anson	Disease and Nutrition	19p. (5)
Parramore, E. L. Edward	Intermittent Fever	39p. (6)
Mansfield, R. W. Richard Wickes	Intermittent Fever	25p. (8)
Martin, Mathias	Erysipelas	27p. (7)
Lee, ~~Wm.~~ William	Erysipelas	17p. (9)
McPherson, Maynard	Erysipelas	13p. (11)
Morans, G. U. K. George	Poisonous Effects of Opium, Belladonna and Aconite	16p.
Atkinson, I. Edmundson Isaac	The Arteries and Arterial Circulation	17p. (10)
Kelly, Lewis	Chloroform	13p.

(1) Bound out of order)

(2) Bound out of order)

A

Inaugural Dissertation

on

Chloroform,

Submitted for Examination

to the

Board of Regents,

and

Faculty of Medicine,

of the

University of Michigan,

for the degree of

Doctor of Medicine,

by

Francis Lewis

of

Lansing.

1865.

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Chloroform.

This preparation, discovered by Saml. Guthrie of Sacket's Harbor, New York, M. Soubeiran of Siena, and Liebig of Germany, in the year 1831, having been introduced into the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, has been gaining for itself a name which is likely to supplant all other remedies in the diseases for which it is intended. The methods by which it is obtained are so clearly set forth in the United States Dispensatory, that I shall refrain from giving them at this

time. Chloroform is a transparent colorless, limpid, volatile liquid, possessing a warm, sweet, aromatic taste. Its specific gravity varies according to the process of manufacture. According to the United States Pharmacopia, its specific gravity is 1.49. It is soluble in Ether and Alcohol, but not readily in water. Its adulterations are alcohol and ether, which are easily detected by reducing its density. It speedily evaporates, and boils at 142°, and is not inflammable, but burns with a greenish flame. It dissolves volatile oils, camphor, caoutchouc, wax, resins, iodine &c. Indeed it

possesses the power of depressing, and with more safety than other, on account of the inflammability of the latter. When taken internally Chloroform acts as a sedative narcotic consequently is considered a direct sedative to the encephalic nervous system. When given internally in the dose of from five to ten drops it frequently produces sleep and a quiet sleep, from which the patient wakes up much refreshed, and invigorated. It elevates claim for it a most happy effect in cases of Cerebral affecting the nervous system, which the patient is relieved from the excruciating pain consequent upon it

room of disease, by its judicious and prompt administration. In Ulcerous, Quinsy of an atonic nature, Scarlatina &c., it has been used with favourable results. It has also been recommended (very highly), in cases of Chronic vomiting resulting from nervous causes, nervous flatulent and lead colic, maniacal delirium, delirium tremens, agitations. And has been used with great advantage in all diseases that originate from the nervous system. Opium is also very useful as an external remedy, being one of the principal components entering into the Liniment of the United States Pharmacopiea which has been [illegible]

to be very valuable in cases of lumbago, scoughing cough, neuralgic headache, orchitis, and painful affections in general. In a word, it has been regarded by many of its admirers as a sheet anchor for nervous diseases. But its most interesting and important application is as an anaesthetic agent, administered by the method of inhalation. The employment of anaesthetic agents have now become so general, and their great value so freely told by many eminent physicians and surgeons in all parts of the world, that Chloroform, has been, and is still undergoing a complete ex-

-amination in order to place it at the head of the list of anaesthetics.

The discovery of a means by which we are enabled to produce complete insensibility to pain during the performance of tedious surgical and dental operations, as well as to arrest the spontaneous suffering attendant on many diseases and injuries, must be considered among the most important improvements in the annals of medicine. That pain is sometimes very useful in indicating the seat and progress of disease cannot be denied, yet, on the other hand, its severity may exhaust life, and to allay it is often the most

difficult and necessary part of the Physician or Surgeon is called upon to perform. The inhalation of anæsthetic agents now gives the practitioner more or less control over the ills to which flesh is heir, enabling him to alleviate some, and wholly to prevent others.

Notwithstanding the benefit to be derived from the judicious use of Chloroform; the mode of exhibition is capable of producing much evil in the hands of the unskillful and ignorant; and should therefore be employed by those only who are acquainted with its dangerous operations. When the inhalation of

the remedy is carried beyond a certain point, it sometimes produces death, and if not carried to that extent, convulsions and profound insensibility are the frequent results. A large number of persons appear too, peculiarly susceptible to its influence so that disagreeable, and even dangerous phenomena present themselves when least expected. Many such cases have been recorded, and I have also had the opportunity of witnessing a great many cases, and am sorry to say, the cause of mischief seemed to be an incapability, or want of knowledge of the administrator in properly administering the remedy.

the disagreeable and dangerous effects being chiefly vomiting (especially when the inhalation has been used soon after eating), headache, continuing several hours, hysteric or tetanic convulsions, and formidable depression of the hearts action. The ordinary effects of Chloroform when inhaled in the dose of twenty five or thirty minims from an inhaler, produces a humming or whizzing pulsation of the head; cerebral excitement, a change in the apparent color of objects, cerebral derangement, staggering intoxication, unmeasurable ideas, and visions, pupils contracted, dreams, reflex functions of the brain

and spinal marrow still active, loss of consciousness or a semi-consciousness, and either soft sleep, tendency to laughter and jocularity, or a propensity to incoherent talking, or boisterous turbulency. When this state passes off, which usually happens in five or six minutes at most, there is no recollection of what has transpired, and no remembrance of pain, even although pain may have been expressed. The effect on the heart's action is variable. The most frequent deviation is some increase in the frequency and diminution in the force of the pulse; but often no perceptible change is noticeable excepting a strengthening of the pulse.

When a fluidrachm or more is inhaled in the same manner; the most frequent effect is the rapid induction of coma, with complete relaxation of the muscles, slow and often stertorious breathing, upturning and fixing of the eyes, and total insensibility to agents which cause under ordinary circumstances the most acute suffering. The effects of Chloroform by inhalation on the system appears to be very analagous to that of alcoholic drinks taken into the stomach; the intoxication however, being more transient when produced by the inhalation of the vapour. It is thought, and believed by some persons that we may

account for the occasional shrinking of patients, and their expressions of suffering under operations, when they afterwards declare that they have experienced no pain. In all probability they feel but slightly, yet forget all about the impressions, as the drunken subject of a severe accident wonders where he is, and what has happened him, when on recovering his consciousness, finds himself shut up within the walls of an hospital, or prison. As caution is very requisite in administering alcohol to cases under treatment; I think we should be equally so in the administration of Chloroform when about to perform a serious and complicated operation.

Some do not regard the book which the surgeon [illegible] from the injection of pain as of any material importance, and do not mean to undervalue the boon on this account, but more highly estimate the moral relief which the anticipation of undergoing a painful operation affords.
Patients who have not felt the knife, [illegible] complain more [illegible] to the wound inflicted. Perhaps this is [illegible] by the relative intensity of the suffering experienced during and after an operation by those who have not had [illegible] so to its administration. I have but little more to say, not having had

the opportunity of trying it in the way
and I would desire. The principal and
most important matter to be considered
whilst administering Chloroform, are;
first; that the effects produced upon
similar animals by like quantities, ad-
ministered, cæteris paribus, are not identical,
the effects being far greater in one than
the other, even upon the same animal
the effects are more decided at one time
than at another; secondly, that the
intensity of the vapor appears rather to
depend more upon the quantity inhaled
in a given time, and the concentration
of the vapor used, than upon the
absolute quantity inspired. Thus,
a small quantity, suddenly expired,

in hand, with [illegible] more [illegible], and decided effect, than a larger quantity, if taken more slowly, and in a less concentrated form.

Many of the experiments show, that when the creature inspired fully and deeply, the temperature being so high as to insure a speedy conversion of the Chloroform into vapor, that anæsthesia was more quickly produced, and more decided in its effects, and that the effect was prolonged to a greater extent if the creature recovered.

There are different methods recommended, each having their advocates; but in my opinion, and from the

experience I have had with the administering of the agent, I believe that a napkin, of good size, properly folded, and put into a funnel shape, will answer every purpose in the hands of the judicious practitioner; it is more convenient, and always at hand. The indications to be attended to in administering Chloroform are; never to administer it to any patient with a full stomach, not to employ too much of the agent at one time, that the temperature be not too high, to take particular care that the vapor be properly diluted with atmospheric air, and never to carry it to the extent of producing stertorous respi-

-ration if it can be avoided. In the first instance, not to use it on account of producing nausea and vomiting; second, not to allow the vapor in too concentrated a condition to be inhaled, which may be easily regulated by not applying the cloth too closely over the face, or if an apparatus may be in use to open the air valve. If the patient be free from excitement, not to increase the strength of the vapor, but if much excited apply the cloth more closely or close the valve (if the instrument is used) in order to bring the system more fully and quickly under the influence of the agent, taking care, that as soon as

we have sufficient evidence of unconsciousness and insensibility being established; to at once withdraw the anaesthetic, and only at such intervals as may be required to use a diluted form of the vapor as will be required to maintain this condition, which when once produced, may usually be maintained by a very moderate quantity. It should be remembered that the full anaesthetic effect is not always instantly produced upon entering the lungs, nor do the effects always wear off immediately, nor are the rapidity with which the effects disappear always corresponding with their intensity. As soon as the patient becomes insensible to a wound, pinching, or pricking with an instrument,

or the pupils dilate, to intermit the application of Chloroform, and if necessary to operate at once, applying the remedy at short intervals in order to continue the anaesthetic effect until the operation is completed. It is unnecessary to make the patient lie like a breathing log as I have seen upon several occasions.

Death from the inhalation of Chloroform takes place in consequence of the density of the air, mixed with the heavy vapor of the Chloroform, being nearly equal to or greater than that of the Carbonic acid to be expelled from the blood. Thus the density of Carbonic acid gas at sixty degrees,

is one and a half that of atmospheric air, consequently oxygen and nitrogen endosmose through the membranes of the pulmonary air cells and capillaries, whilst carbonic acid exosmosis through the same membranes according to the known laws regulating endosmosis of gases; namely, in inverse proportion to the square roots of their densities.

Now increase the density of the inspired air by adding the vapor of Chloroform to it, and of course Carbonic acid accumulates in the circulating fluids in consequence of its not exosmosing through the membranes in the same ratio. The nearer the two densities correspond, the less carbonic acid

escapes from the blood, hence the function of respiration no longer continues. There are also other causes why Chloroform impedes and destroys the power of [illegible]. The local anæsthetic effect of the vapor upon the ramusculi of the pneumogastric nerves, distributed on the air cells, is calculated to destroy their sensibility, and they no longer carry the excito-motory power to the medulla oblongata so necessary to produce the mechanical movements of the respiratory phenomena. Again the blood being highly charged with Chloroform and Carbonic acid, and deficient in oxygen, may act centripetally on the medulla oblongata,

destroying its nervous energy, and paralyzing its functions. The most, realistic difficulty is that which the difference in density occasions.

The inhalation of the vapor of Chloroform may be continued for a considerable length of time, provided, a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air be permitted to enter the lungs, to prevent its accumulation in the air cells, and circulating fluid. I have no doubt of the prompt and ominous effects of Chloroform when injudiciously administered, and hence, I conceive it my duty before closing this article, to mention the most terrible effect when taken in poisonous doses, and

[illegible] remedies to be used to avert death. Unlike many other poisons in their effects upon the animal economy, deglutition may take place, [illegible] and the heart [illegible].

I have already pointed out many of the unpleasant effects resulting from an indiscriminate use of Chloroform as an anæsthetic agent, and will add, that almost invariably in cases of poisoning from its use, we have following stertorous respiration with an almost, if not an entire suspension of the respiratory movements.

The heart may still continue to pulsate for a time, notwithstanding the

producing a condition of the lungs, but unless we at once resort to the administration of the proper remedies upon the hearts action ceases; our patient is cast beyond the slightest shadow of hope. Having a case in which respiration has ceased we should at once, (while the heart is still acting) place the patient on a horizontal position, administer plenty of fresh air, compress the lungs, dash cold water in the face, apply ammonia to the nostrils, and as soon as the patient can take anything internally, give brandy and water, or brandy alone, and ammonia. Sometimes we fail to bring about a sufficient compression of the lungs by

the use of our hands, and I will tell
in one instance, I was compelled to
get upon a patient, in my turn, in
order to make sufficient compression,
in which I succeeded, beyond our most
sanguine expectation.

Box No 2

1865

A Thesis
on
Hypertrophy and Atrophy

Submitted to

The Provost, Regents and Faculty of Physic

of the
University of Maryland

for the degree of
Doctor in Medicine.

by

William C. Poe.

of

Baltimore Maryland.

February 14th 1865.

Hypertrophy and Atrophy

These are the terms used in Medicine to denote changes in the size of the solids of the body. The first is used to denote an increase in the size of an organ or in one of its component tissues the latter decrease.

The most common exemplification of hypertrophy is to be found in parts of the muscular system and this most frequently arises from excessive use of the muscle or muscles thus enlarged. For it is not necessarily the case that an abnormal increase in the size of a part is an evidence of disease. Indeed it is one of the most beautiful provisions of Nature that an

crease of the functions which a part has to perform is followed by a corresponding increase in the bulk of the part.

For instance the muscles in the arms of a laborer which are constantly being vigorously exercised, in a short time assume an unnatural size and density, and this, because the proper duty of a muscle is contraction and the more violent the contraction the greater the increase of substance.

In the organs which are found in pairs as, for instance the kidneys or the lungs, if one has become spoiled by disease or other cause the other will take upon itself the duties of both and will

for this purpose become very much enlarged without having any alteration in its composition

This increase and assumption by one of a pair of organs of the duties of its fellow happens only in those in which an ability to perform these double functions would be increased by an increase of size and not for instance in the eye nor ear.

An increase in the size of an eye or of an ear would not add to the keen vision or to the acute hearing of their owner, and therefore Nature has ordered that in such cases a concentration of the power of both into the remaining one shall take place and made manifest by an increase

of size. The most common description of hypertrophy is that without change of texture is without doubt dependent upon an increase of nutrition to the part, for it is always found that, in a part which has become greatly hypertrophied, the arteries have increased in size as compared with others in corresponding parts and this is accounted for by the fact that the blood has carried to the part and left to be assimilated more nutrient material than has been returned to be taken away from the body. In other words the waste has been exceeded by the nutrition. Whether the nerves in a part are in any way connected

with its enlargement is still a mooted question.

Hypertrophy may be either the cause or the consequence of a disease or it may be both. For instance when an organ has become so enlarged as to press upon the parts which lie near it and give rise to inflammation or other trouble this is a cause of the disease, and the instance given above of one organ being required to perform the functions of itself and fellow is one where it is the consequence of disease.

Increase in size is said to occur most frequently (leaving out of course the voluntary muscles) in such organs as the liver pancreas and spleen

and in the mesenteric and mammary glands.

It may exist in one of the component tissues of an organ without affecting the other in the slightest degree and may even be present in the adipose tissue throughout the whole body, for the excessive fat with which some persons may be said to be afflicted is nothing more than hypertrophy of this tissue without any other tissue of the body being affected.

When hypertrophy was spoken of above as being the term used to denote an increase in the bulk of a part it was not strictly so, for we have instances among the hollow organs, where film

some cause or other substance is added in the interior making the cavity smaller and again where one tissue is added to and another correspondingly or in a greater degree wasted.

The derivation of the word Hypertrophy is from the Greek and signifies literally over-nutrition and the term should properly only be applied to excess of nutrition and not to other and abnormal enlargements of the aorta or other tissues. In other words it is properly speaking a normal and not an abnormal change, although it is generally attended with increased density.

In these cases it is sometimes difficult to decide whether it is dependent upon or is the cause of the lesion.

In some of its forms it may depend upon a natural predisposition and it is often the case that despite the efforts of a person and however abstemious he may be, excessive development of the adipose tissue will take place and he will become enormously obese.

The most common cause of complicated hypertrophy is the action of a morbid irritant, for instance the changes of the mucous membrane of the stomach and of the liver and spleen

from the excessive use of alcoholic drinks of the coats of the urinary bladder from chronic inflammation and of the bronchi from diseases of the lungs. The effects of hypertrophy are various as the nature and seat of the complication but may be described as increased action in proportion to the increase in bulk. Compression or intrusion upon adjoining tissues when only one tissue of an organ is involved. Decrease of the size of the cavity in hollow organs. Encroachment upon neighboring organs and augmented development of the circulatory system of

the part itself. Its relation to disease of course depends entirely upon its seat and we are too apt when we hear the word used to associate it with disease when in fact it is very commonly the very reverse of disease

In rickets for instance after the bones on account of a deficiency of their solid ingredient have bent and become unable to perform their functions and especially those of the lower extremities to sustain the weight of the body, nature sets to work to repair this deficiency by enlarging them just at the points where the most ness lies, and there have

been numerous instances where after the loss of portion of one bone in the fore arm and fore leg, the other bone has become larger and stronger exactly opposite the breach in the first.

Of its treatment when it is abnormal, little can be said further than that the indications are first to remove the cause, second prevent its return and third, subsequent rest and quiet. More can not be said because the seat of the trouble is so varied that no rules can be established but the above include all the generalities. —

Of Atrophy it is to be said that in almost all cases in causes and effects it is very opposite of hypertrophy the word itself in the original Greek conveying exactly the opposite meaning. Like the former it may be confined to a particular tissue of an organ while the others remain unchanged or are hypertrophied, it may extend to several tissues or it may be present in a whole organ. The change in a part is first brought about by a deficiency in the nutrient principle in the blood sent to it, and it is not unfrequently the case that its original formation cannot be detected and seem

times it disappears altogether

Unlike hypertrophy however there is only one instance where atrophy can occur and not be conclusive of abnormal changes in the foetus in utero and the newborn infant. There are several parts in these cases which have undergone this change and yet it is a perfectly healthful one. Strange as it may appear in the case of atrophy of some of the organs or tissues an increased amount of fat is present in the atrophied part for its presence is not as might be supposed, and as it generally is, an evidence of healthful action but just

as often quite the contrary. In old age we have the most marked instances of atrophy and the best marked evidences of their cause, deficiency of nutrition — The ovaries, testicles, adipose tissue, bones and lungs all decay more or less frequently as the result of diminished vitality and an admonition that their work is nearly completed — Atrophy is quite frequently congenital and may even amount to entire absence of a part and when it occurs it is in consequence of disease or malformation arising from deficiency of nutrition generally on the part of the mother —

The first change leading to Atrophy is a diminution in the quantity or a deterioration in the quality of the nutrient blood sent to it. Next follows paleness of color and then some one or other of the changes spoken of above —

As Hypertrophy results in some muscles from great use, so Atrophy its opposite results when from any cause the functions of a muscle have ceased to be performed

For instance nothing is more common than to observe, after a limb has been confined for some time in a fracture splint, a marked diminution in the size or power of contractility of all the muscles that

were concerned in the motions of the limb - Common sense would suggest at once the proper treatment for such a case as this - Gradually use the motion of the limb as in health taking care not to do it too forcibly, and it will be found that in a short time the muscles will regain their proper tone vigor -

In fact the treatment for Atrophy generally, may be summed up in a few words. Remove the cause of the deficient nutrition and strive to improve it by hygienic & tonic treatment. Here too, as we said of Hypertrophy more can not be said because the seat of the disease is so various, that nothing but a general rule can be laid down -

An

Inaugural Dissertation

on

WOUNDS OF FEMUR

Submitted to the Examination

of the

Provost, Regent, and Faculty of

MEDICINE

of the University of Maryland for

THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

By

Wm Harrington Evans

Comprised in this class of wounds are all injuries caused by the action of the musket, rifle, or hand pistol, cannon and shell, and the study of these belongs exclusively to the surgeon.

We find considerable difference as regards the nature of the wounds produced by the various arms and projectiles in the service; for instance the musket and rifle balls usually cause two wounds, one where it enters and lodges; or where it escapes from the same orifice it (the

when entering, which sometimes though rarely happens. If the ball should happen to split into two or more portions from encountering some hard substance, as the sharp edge of a bone for example, several wounds may be caused and the number of openings lead the operator to believe that they were caused by more than one ball.

Wounds made by pieces of lead or iron of irregular shape, such as fragments of shells, or bullets flattened against stones &c.

differ from those caused by round balls, in their being more lacerated; but generally they make but one opening, from the less force with which they are projected.

When the ball of a cannon at its greatest velocity strikes the body in a direct line it bears away, as a general thing, all before it; and if one of the limbs should thus be [illegible] off, the stump left presents a [illegible] surface very much crushed and bruised.

[illegible] the force of the [illegible] from a [illegible] is easily expended

the stumps will not present so even a surface but are irregular one and will also be more lacerated; Should the force of the projectile be still further diminished the part of the body struck will not be carried away, but will be bruised and swollen: or severe internal injury may happen without showing the above effects upon the surface.

Large fragments of a shell cause terrible laceration and separation of parts.

When called upon to treat Gunshot wounds the Surgeon should be well acquainted with the

following symptoms. –

The amount of pain from a wound by a musket ball varies in degree according to its nature, the state of the constitution at the time the injury was received, and the condition of the mind.

The shock of a ball has been described as similar to that of a smart blow from a stick, or when more severe to that of a heavy stone. And the pain may be referred to a locality altogether foreign to the spot penetrated by the missil. The margin of the wound may

present a livid purple tinge, or be deadlike and pale; and the wound of exit is usually larger and more torn than that of entrance, with the edges everted and a protrusion of the subcutaneous adipose tissue. The opening made by the ball on entering is irregularly round, and torn edges and the entire wound slightly inverted.

A ball striking the body but not entering it generally causes more severe pain than when it makes an opening, and the greater the injury caused by it, the greater is the shock to the

system, and the continuance of this shock proves that some vital organ has been involved in the injury. The effect upon the vessels when a limb has been carried away by a cannon ball is as follows:

The lacerated extremities of the muscular and serous coats are retracted within the external or cellular coat, and the calibre of the vessel is diminished, tapering to a point near the cut extremity, and as an impediment to hemorrhage it becomes filled with coagulum.

Pieces of a shell generally

produce greater hemorrhage, for the reason that they may tear without completely severing an artery, as round shot usually do.

When called to attend an injury of this nature; musket wounds a careful examination should first be made so as to give a correct knowledge of its nature and extent, after which all foreign bodies that may have lodged should be removed, and the excoriated parts adjusted prior to the application of the first dressings.

In order to examine the wound properly, when it is possible

the sufferer should be placed in a position similar to that he occupied at the time he received the shot. — Attention to this point will greatly assist the correctness of the diagnosis. For making the examination the finger of the surgeon is better than any instrument, as the direction of the wound can thus be obtained without great disturbance of the parts through which it runs; and only when the depth of the wound is so great that the finger cannot follow it sufficiently far, should a probe be used. — Sometimes

happens that the orifice of the wound is so small that the foreign substance can not be removed, or a proper examination be made; in such a case it is necessary to enlarge the external opening. When it is necessary to use the probe great care and delicacy of touch should be observed to prevent injury to vessels and other structures which may, although in close proximity to the track of the ball, have escaped injury from it, or have been pressed aside by it on its entering, returning again so as to retrace to a degree the wound

made by the ball. When a ball lodges after passing very through a part, and its presence can be detected under the skin and integuments, it is better to make a second opening and extract the ball through it than to attempt its extraction through the orifice it made when entering.

The probe is the best instrument for examining wounds, when the finger will not answer, as elastic bougies or catheters are apt to bend and take a direction outside the track of the wound, among the soft parts.

Besides, the sense of touch given by elastic bougies and catheters is not so great as that given by the probe.

When a ball has entered some of the large and important cavities of the body, it is well to make no attempt to reach it again if there is danger of injuring vital organs in the search after, or the attempt to remove a ball, it is well to retain it to remain, for the process of suppuration, or mucous or bladder or the gradual approach of foreign substances to the surface of the body may remove it

or if not, it may become encysted and no pain or injury result from it.

When a musket or rifle ball projected with great force strikes a bone, it passes through it forming a circular hole, and one that is in the majority of cases smooth above the margin; but one moving with less velocity is very likely to fracture the bone extensively. And some of the bones may be splintered more than half their entire length.

As the nerves are often injured by these projectiles it is that after the wound has healed

terrible suffering is occasioned the attacks resembling those of rheumatism, but being more severe.

All wounds of this class are in general contused wounds usually attended with a deadening of a part of the solids which will usually slough, and prevent union of the parts by adhesion the process of granulation supplying the loss. But cases do occur where the wound is healed by first intention. These wounds also do not in general inflame so readily as those resulting from other accidents. But if the ball has fractured a bone, [illegible]

has caused considerable injury to the soft parts about it the inflammation will be brought about as suddenly, and rise to as great a height as in the case of a compound fracture of the [illegible]

Having given a summary of gunshot wounds in general, I will now describe those of the thigh which is the subject I propose to treat of, or [illegible] also enumerate a few cases which came under my special notice: —

Wounds of the Thigh

The first constitutional effect of a gunshot wound is collapse or shock this comes on in a few minutes

after the infliction of the injury,— and is present in almost all cases,— the face is pale and anxious, the extremities cold,— pulse weak and feeble.

If the wound is slight, or deep without wounding any of the important vessels, the patient should be rallied from the shock, by stimulants such as, brandy and water, beef tea, warm blankets, hot bricks, or bottles filled with hot water, &c.— if the large vessels are wounded the surgeon should be very cautious in the use of stimulants so as not to bring on to great reaction.—

Hemorrhages = may be either primary or secondary. — immediate hemorrhage in gunshot wounds is of rare occurrence, a small quantity of blood may gush out at the time the wound is inflicted, but, not as a general rule in any dangerous quantities, such Hemorrhages should be treated by pressure, or the best Treatment is, to cut down and secure both ends of the vessel by ligatures, if possible.

Secondary Hemorrhage may be produced by the sloughing or ulceration of a large vessel, by violent or wide movements of the patient or the vessel may be lacerated by a sharp pro-

of bone, and lastly a frequent cause of it is a peculiar Hemorrhagic diathesis = Treatment, pressure or ligature to both ends of artery, and if it be the femoral at its origin so a ligature cannot well be applied the best treatment is that recommended by Prof. A. R. Smith, that is, apply a graduating compress of lint and make firm pressure so as to prevent the flow of blood.

When the surgeon is called to see the patient he should carefully examine the wound and if possible remove the ball, or any foreign particles that may have lodged in the wound. The examination

should be made as soon as the patient is seen. The wound should be examined by the finger, and if the ball be found, it should be removed by the bullet forceps. If the wound be deep Coxeter's bullet forceps will be of great service. If the ball is lodged in the bone a channel should be made with a gouge, and the ball prized out. Sometimes the ball passes in above the [illegible] or some other part of the thigh or goes up in the pelvis, or to some other distant part for example in a case examined at a hospital here in the city. — I found the

ball to have taken the following course, The ball entered outer side of the thigh opposite middle third of femur, passing through the muscles striking the bone, and glancing around posteriorly to other side, then taking an upward course, passed into the pelvis, through the foramen near the rami of ischium from this point it passed backward to the anterior surface of the sacrum near the right sacro iliac synchysis, striking this obliquely and fracturing a piece of the bone that it drove downward through the perineum near the anus after striking the anterior surface of the

sacrum, it glanced obliquely downwards and outwards, lodging in the soft parts under the tuberosity of the ischium, from which point it was extracted through the orifice made by the piece of bone fractured from the sacrum in its passage downwards, the fall in its course lacerated the soft parts but did not wound or injure any of the pelvic viscera.

In simple gunshot wounds the ball or any foreign particles should be removed by the finger or forceps and sponge [illegible]

ligatures applied to both extremities of the arteries and the wound closed and dressed with water solution of Opium, or cold water or simple cerate.

From the contusion of the parts, sloughing very often follows simple wounds, which should be treated according to indications.

Many cases of Gunshot wounds of the thigh call for amputation, wounds of the lower extremity are more dangerous than those of the upper, and in amputations of the thigh the danger

greatly increased as we advance every inch from the knee upwards. The cases requiring amputation are those in which both artery and vein have been severed; where the limb has been torn away by shot or fragments of shell; severe laceration of the soft parts: and injury to both artery and vein where the bone is much shattered, and comminuted &c. And in operating it is generally best to wait until the patient has recovered from the collapse.

If the fracture is not extend

with any of the above complications, requiring amputation the splintered or loose portions of bone, if any, should be removed or cut off, if any project; then the limb should be put in a splint and every effort made to save it.

The best splint is that invented by Prof. C. R. Smith it is one of the most simple yet so effective. There is no one advantage that it has over other splints. It is made simply of iron wire of the thickness of about 3/16 of an inch bent in

the form of an oblong square with cross pieces, thus it is capable of being bent to suit the limb.

Its application is as simple as itself.— First wash the limb with soap and water cover splint with a roller and adjust it to the limb by several short bandages passing around splint and leg, with a compress at instep to prevent splint from pressing on the foot. The splint extends for some distance on pelvis, and a permanent band attached obliquely to upper part of

splint passing around the hip across the pelvis would secure this end. The limb is then hung by a cord with a pulley attached, to a hook in the ceiling and bandaged regularly up.

Two of the most interesting cases that have ever been seen of Gunshot wounds, were treated this session, at the Baltimore Infirmary by our worthy and highly respected Prof. of Surgery Doctor C. R. Smith.

Both cases were very thunderbar and plethoric subjects one

each suffered a compound comminuted fracture of Femur.

The first occurred in September, the man was brought in very much exhausted and suffering extremely from pain and constitutional disturbance, the wound having been caused by a large pistol ball fracturing the upper third of femur. He was immediately placed in the Bulleson Splint and experienced considerable pain, previous to the application of this boon to suffering humanity, it caused him no pain from that and strange to say, he needed little or no

Constitutional treatment, as he commenced improving at once, and in five weeks from the day he was taken under care, was discharged well. The calculus was firm and since, he has suffered no inconvenience whatever from the wound tho it was most formidable.—

The second case was very similar. The patient came in on the 11th of December suffering very much although no hemorrhage occured. The wound was caused by a large piston ball, which entered posteriorly just above perineum [illegible]

obliquely upwards reaching middle third of femur. There were no unpleasant symptoms from the time of application of Bin-lerion splint; for a few days there was a thin serous discharge which speedily ceased, and healthy pus exuded. There was no inflammation pain pers or anything that caused the patient the slightest uneasiness. He recovered and received no constitutional treatment. The wound was dressed with green water dressings only. And at the expiration of six weeks the splint was taken off the bone showing good repair

The wound healing by first intention, and one (which is remarkable coincident) there was no shortening whatever of the limb.

This complicated injury so terrible, would at one time, and that not long since, have justified immediate amputation. But since the discovery of this, the most famous and best of all apparatuses we are persuaded to believe that almost any and every kind of injury can be relieved by its use.

Finis

An
Inaugural Dissertation on
Hospital Gangrene
Submitted to the Examination
of the Provost Regents and
Faculty of Physic of the
University of Maryland
For the Degree of
Doctor of Medicine
by Robert Lauenbach
Medical Cadet U.S.A.
of the State of Maryland
Anno Domini
1865.

Hospital Gangrene.

Hospital Gangrene is the name given to a variety of mortification or ulceration and mortification, occuring in crowded Hospital, Camp and Naval practice. The disease is said to be more common in Europe and the East than in this Country, but I should not committee it ever ravages among the men in our [illegible] and navy in the war [illegible] [illegible] before. [illegible] it did not appear until 1783. When [illegible] who had himself suffered most severely with it published a paper on the [illegible] [illegible] from alternants it was [illegible]

by different eminent surgeons deriving various names during its investigation as Contagious gangrene, gangrenous phagedena, putrid degeneration, malignant sloughing or putrid ulcer, camp gangrene and humid hospital gangrene.

In former years gangrene existed as a endemic, but fortunately the cause for it occurring so has been discovered and it only is met with now as an epidemic; which can clearly be shown by noticing the different periods at which it effected different localities. In 1780 it prevailed in New York naval Hospital. In 1781 On the Pigeon Island St. Lucia. In 1800 it appeared on the prison of Thalis on her homeward passage. A short time before that it existed at

Cape of Good Hope. In 1847 it appeared in the Edinburgh and London Hospitals, but rather of a mild form.

It is now producing great ravages among our soldiers in certain localities of the U. S. It has existed in the Military Hospitals of Baltimore to a severe and alarming extent, undoubtedly owing to an epidemic, as the wards at the different Hospitals in the vicinity, had all the vigilance exercised necessary to a well regulated Hospital.

The disease passes many symptoms analogous to Erysipelas, therefore probably a blood poison. I have never known it among the hundreds of patients in a hospital to attack a strong robust man, without some idiopathic cause.

The poison can be inoculated which was plainly illustrated in some cases, where patients wounds were doing remarkably well, but the sponges, but the sponges belonging to the gangrenous cases, became accidently exchanged, with those men with healthy wounds. The healthy wounds would assume a gangrenous appearance in a little time and pursue the same course as those of the gangrenous character. While dissecting a amputated arm that had been amputated the scalpel accidently slipped and pierced the flesh immediately under my finger nail. It caused no bleeding nor any pain for some 12 hours, when it began swell and pain uncomfortable. I applied a blister and to the

part, the pain ceased in a short time, and the disease was arrested. I have noticed some instances where patients affected with gangrene, were lying near those having healthy wounds and apparently good habits to be afflicted in a short while, but those lying at a distance in the same ward would not be disturbed. The fact is consequently very obvious that the poison eliminated from one case can be communicated to another near by.

If the patient is in any way debilitated from attack, loss of blood, diseases, among typhoid fever in fact any thing that is depressing to the system, he is very apt to favor the operation of the poison.

The time it requires for the gangrene

to manifest itself varies from 24 to 36 to 48 hours. The disease occurs in all stages of life in both sexes and at all seasons, but more prevalent in summer. When it attacks an ulcer or an abrasion the wound undergoes important changes assuming a different aspect. The discharge is usually diminished or dried up, the granulations if any exist, assume a dark appearance and are rapidly destroyed; the whole surface of the ulcer is converted into an unhealthy or blackish slough. The wound is previously having discharges a dirty yellowish or brown and offensive pus the edges become swollen and the adjacent parts are of a deep purple or livid hue. The pain at the onset of the disease is excessive being sharp lancinating

stinging but in the advancement is considerably diminished and at times there is not pain or only at intervals

The amount of muscles that slough off, when the disease has been fully developed is fearful.

The constitutional symptoms are generally well marked, their severity being in proportion to the local disturbance. If the patient prior to an attack be strong and robust it is of an inflammatory nature but it soon loses this form and pursues a downward course. The patient becomes restless with rapid pulse, tongue is covered with a brownish fur, vomiting that of typhoid fever headache sometimes numerous pain and inflammation of the wound and adjacent tissue, with entire loss of appetite.

It sometimes commences with nausea, headache, sometimes bilious vomiting, hot skin and inflamed dry glassy state of the wound.

There is no doubt, but what the hospital gangrene may be both local & constitutional. The disease but very rarely proves fatal.

The prognosis of the case depends altogether upon the extent of gangrene, the nature of the epidemic and constitutional state of the patient.

The Treatment of Hospital Gangrene in former years was very absurd with some surgeons. The true nature of the disease was not clearly understood by them.

Former Surgeons of Europe, especially those of Great Britain, had great faith in bark

and other stimulants; without regard to any local treatment. The consequence was an immense loss of life by their ignorance. Dr Boggie was the first to apply the lancet, but like great many surgeons of former and even now, relied too much upon one remedy by carrying it to extremes.

The treatment pursued in Hospitals generally is as follows. At the onset of the disease an occasional purge of some combining of Calomel, Rhubarb or Blue Mass & Jalap, Comp Ext. Coloquinth. The bowels should be kept in a solvent condition, without too much drain. Care should be taken to restore the functions. If the patient is much exhausted, administer Quinine, Tinct. Chlor Iron, Brandy, Wine or other stimulants some as circumstances

milk. When there is a great deal of pain or loss of sleep, give opium and its alkaloids, sometimes in combination with diaphoretics and diuretics. The diet must consist of good healthy food as Beef or Beef essence Milk three times a day, Eggs, Mutton &c.

Local Treatment.

If the wound has any tendency to continue sloughing, the patient must be narcotized well & then for the slough and the jagged edges clipped with scissors. The whole surface must afterwards be cauterized with nitric acid and the part dressed with simple dressings as dry cotton, lint, or cotton saturated in Jeans. If the wound after cauterization becomes very painful and hot, apply a poultice composed of Flaxseed and Charcoal sometimes add Ulsen Cerate or Ol Terebinth

to the poultice as a stimulant.

Creosote was used as a cautery in milder forms of the disease with success, but not of any avail in the adynamic or more severe cases. Iodid. Potass did seem to answer in some cases, but could not be employed as an universal remedy, it was very well adapted to carry off the thick viscid pus that collected in the wound, by dissolving and breaking it up.

There are great many other preparations recommended for this disease, among them are Bromine, Solution of nitrate silver, Chlorate of Potass. Tincture of the perchloride of Iron. Some practitioners have great faith in employment of Hydrocarbons.

As an witness and assistant, in the treatment, I have the honor to report the following cases:

Case 1st

A patient when admitted into Hospital had a Gun Shot Wound on the upper surface of the thigh which resulted in gangrene. The gangrene extended six inches in length, four inches in width, one and a half inches in depth.

The plan pursued in this case was to tranquilize the patient with chloroform, & to administer 1 grain of sulph. Morphia in divided doses. The slough was then clipped off with the scissors and cauterized with pure nitric acid.

A poultice was then applied composed of Charcoal, Flaxseed meal & Hospital cut as

stimulant and antiseptic. This was continued for several days, and then followed by an Ointment of Red Precip. ℥j Lard ℥j, to separate the slough resulting from the cauterization. After the slough had sloughed out, it was then dressed with calum. Owing to the extreme hot weather prevailing at the time and gangrene prevailing at the Hospital, the case resumed the gangrenous appearance. It was cauterized the second time and the Red. Precip. Ointment applied as before, to separate the slough. The wound was then dressed with a lemon wet with Castile Soap and water five or six times during the day. The wound improved rapidly, healthy granulations formed and it recovered nicely. The patient fell during fever was quick and feeble, tongue coated with

a brownish fur covered, the eyes inflamed all together presenting a typhoid character.

The constitutional treatment consisted of Mixtura Vini Gallici M.D. I. and Porter as a stimulant. Infusion of Senna as a tonic and stomachic and keeping the bowels in a solvent condition with copious diet.

Though on this case did not present that brownish hue the coverlid of case had but a light grayish appearance.

Case 1. 2.

Patient came to the Hospital with Sun Shot wound of the neck near the insertion of Sterno cleido mastoidius muscle. He seemed apparently healthy. Patient seemed to be troubled from long marching and riding in a second

wagon. Dressed the wound with balsam and put him on a stimulant and generous diet.

Valiant's wound was healing as well as could be expected, but gangrene set in, resulting in the sloughing of all the muscle on that side of the neck nearly down to the common carotid artery, exposing the external jugular vein, pneumogastric nerve & branches of the subclavian artery. The slough extended down to some of the branches of the subclavian artery, caused hemorrhage at two different occasions, but they were both timely arrested by dol. tern. sesquih and the wedge shaped compress.

There were some hesitations as to the propriety of cauterizing these delicate parts with nitric acid and it was concluded to apply caution

saturated with acid, but it proved unsuccessful. The only alternative was cautery by nitric acid. The patient was narcotized with chloroform, the cloaca and the pouch adjacent were cut away as much as possible with scissors and the wound mopped out with nitric acid. The parts were then dusted with Calomel and solution of the Chlorinated Soda.

As soon as the pus would collect in the wound it was drawn out by a syringe, so as to prevent any matter irritating the wound at the same time the patient would not be disturbed in the dressing, which was very essential to his condition. Soon after the granulations began forming the wound was washed several times a day with castile soap and water. This treatment was continued untill the wound had

entirely healed. The patient recovered without the least tension or contraction of any muscles or tendons of the neck.

The constitutional treatment embraced Stimulants, Tonics, Aperients, Generous Diet and Hygiene

Contagious Contagion

in

Diseases of the Heart.

Submitted to the Examination

of the

Trustees, Regents, and Faculty

of the

University of Maryland.

for the

Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

by

George Perry Jones.

of the

State of Maryland

Anno Domini

1913.

Balto. Md. U.S.A.

Diseases of the heart.

There is perhaps no disease which the human body is subject to that results in the unpropitious and most absolute apprehension and dread of the disease of the heart. Indeed they were considered incurable by the profession until at a comparatively recent period, because the men unable to recognize them until it was too late for relief, and never beyond the scope of palliative measures to prolong life. It is to the Medical world are indebted to Corvisart, Laennec, Louis, Bouillaud, Gairdner, Hope, Stokes, Latham, Great Britain, and Dr. Pancoast in this country, and some others, for the great light they have furnished us in this [illegible]

Before I proceed to treat of the diseases of the heart, it will not be out of place to point the anatomy.

The heart is a hollow muscular organ, of a conical form, placed obliquely in the chest below the lungs and enclosed in the cavity of the pericardium.

Position of the heart —

Its base is directed upwards and backwards to the right, anterior to the interval of the fifth and eight dorsal vertebra; its apex is directed forwards and to the left, and corresponds to the interspace between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, one inch to the inner side, and 4 inches below the left nipple.

The heart is placed beneath the lower two thirds of the sternum, and extends from the [illegible] to the [illegible] and half an inch to the left side.

[illegible] of the [illegible]
into the left cavity of the chest. It appears
behind the [illegible] to the
[illegible] the sternum, on a level with
the upper border of the third costal
cartilages; and its lower border, by
a line drawn across the lower end
of the gladiolus, from the costo-xiphoid
articulation of the right side to the
part corresponding to the [illegible].

The Size of the Heart.

The heart in the natural
is about five inches in length, three
inches and a half breadth in its broadest
part, and two inches and a half in
thickness. The weight of the heart varies
from eight to twelve ounces; it is
somewhat lighter in females than
in males.

Upper Part.

The heart is [illegible] by
[illegible]
[illegible] lateral lobes, which are

separated from each other by a right side
left and a transverse cartilaginous
septum, and half of the organ with
two cavities, the upper cavity on each
side being called the auricle, the
lower the ventricle. The right is
the venous side of the heart
receiving into its auricle the
dark venous blood from the entire
body, by the superior and inferior
vena cava, and coronary sinus.
From the right auricle the blood
passes into the right ventricle;
and from the right ventricle
through the pulmonary artery
into the lungs. The blood, having
become oxygenized by its
passage through the lungs
is returned to the left side of
the heart by the pulmonary veins
which open into the left auricle
from the left auricle the blood
passes to the left ventricle

[illegible] from the left ventricle and propelled through the aorta and its branches through the entire body.

Valves of the Heart. Valves of the right auricle. The Eustachian valve is situated between the anterior margin of the inferior cava and the auricle — rudimentary in [illegible] there is a more [illegible] of fetal life although it is occasionally persistent in the adult, and may assist in preventing the reflux of blood into the inferior vena cava. The coronary valve prevents the regurgitation of blood into the sinus during the contraction of the auricle.

Valves of the right Ventricle.

The tricuspid valve consists of three segments of a triangular or lunar shape — a duplicature of the lining

[illegible] of t[illegible]

lay of fib[illegible]

according to [illegible]

muscular fibre. This valve guards the

auriculo-ventricular opening.

The columnæ carneæ, and chordæ

tendineæ are muscular tendinous

connection of the segments of the

tricuspid valve. The semilunar valves

three in number, guard the orifice

of the pulmonary artery.

They consist of three semicircular folds

formed by a duplicature of the

lining membrane, strengthened by

fibrous tissue.

The valves of the left ventricle.

The mitral

valve is attached to the auriculo

ventricular orifice, in the same way

that the tricuspid is on the opposite

side. It is formed by a duplicature

of the lining membrane strengthened

by fibrous tissue.

The semilunar valves [illegible]
at [illegible] of the aorta; [illegible]
similar in structure, and in their
mode of attachment, to those of
the pulmonary [illegible]. They
are larger and thicker, and
stronger than those of the right
side. The heart is lined by a
serous membrane, known as the
endocardium, which is continuous
with the lining membrane of the
great blood vessels. The structure
of the heart is muscular fibre.
The heart is nourished by the
anterior and posterior coronary
arteries. The veins are the great
cardiac veins, small cardiac, and
the vena cordis minima; all of which
empty into the right auricle.
The nerves are from the cardiac
plexus [illegible] partly
from the [illegible] and partly from
the [illegible]

The Natural Sounds of the Heart.

If you place your ear over the region of the heart in a healthy man you will hear two sounds.— The first sound is called the systolic and the second sound the diastolic. The systolic sound is nearly synchronous with the pulse of the radial artery. It is a loud, dull, long sound. The second is a sharp, quick, clicking sound. Respecting the cause of these sounds there have been great discussions. It is now generally admitted, that the cause of the second sound is the sudden giving out of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery. This is proved by hooking back the valves with wire &c. and by disease of these valves as we shall see hereafter. The cause of the first sound is not so well understood and [illegible]

[illegible]

in its [illegible]; in the first place it

is [illegible] of blood through the [illegible]

of the aorta and pulmonary

artery. Secondly to the [illegible]

blood over the rough surface of the

ventricles, thirdly to the impulse of the

heart against the walls of the [illegible]

Fourthly and principally to the

[illegible] contraction of the ventricles

themselves. The [illegible]

elapses from the commencement of

the sound in one pulse to

the same point in the next, is

usually about [illegible] seconds, or

according to Dr. [illegible] [illegible]

occupied by the first sound, [illegible]

quarter by the second and [illegible]

remainder by the interval of

silence. The following has been

established as the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] passes out

and [illegible] till

[illegible] they are distended. [illegible]

Thus stimulated to action [illegible]

[illegible] into contraction [illegible]

[illegible] follows the auricular

without the least appreciable interval,

so that on some blood into the other.

After contraction, the ventricles

[illegible] and possibly [illegible]

assisted by an internal active expansive

power, and thus drawn in blood

from the auricles, [illegible] by

pressure, causing the [illegible]

to shrink. This follows [illegible] of

complete relaxation [illegible] or

passiveness, during which time, the

auricles begin [illegible]

influx of blood [illegible] passively

into, which [illegible] stimulated

to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] of it beats [illegible]

louder in proportion as the

heart beats more rapidly — for

example; it is louder in a person

who has just taken exercise, or

stimulant. The sound is [illegible]

and plain in persons who have

narrow chests and thin muscles —

The sound is also modified by

disease of the other organs of the

chest. In Pneumonia, when the lungs

are hepatized, the heart can be

heard often to beat in the

remotest parts of the chest. The

same thing happens if there is a

collection of fluid in the pleura.

Morbid sounds of the heart.

The healthy sounds

of the heart become seriously

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

They are divided into endocardial occurring in the heart and exocardial occurring in the pericardium. The endocardial murmur has a blowing [illegible]. The exocardial gives the idea of friction. The endocardial murmur, says Dr Latham is not only different in kind from the natural sounds of the heart, but it takes their place, and is heard on the [illegible] first sound, or [illegible] the [illegible] or where both sounds should be. It has been with the [illegible] systole of the heart, or with both [illegible] the

[illegible]

[illegible] it does

not take the place of them it is

not heard in their stead,

in proportion as it is heard it

obscures or overpowers the natural

sounds, but still the natural

sounds are apt to reach the ear

through the exocordial murmurs

and when they do not reach the

ear it is because they are imperceptible

under the circumstances, not

because they cease to exist.

The intercordial murmur is [illegible]

the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible]

it is caught by [illegible] murmur, it is caused

by different circumstances, it may

be [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible]

disease of the [illegible], I

believe a thickened pericardium; in other

[illegible] not in persons, who have

[illegible]

[illegible] cause this [illegible]
[illegible] as a [illegible] of
[illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible], a dilatation of these orifices
will [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] completely so as to prevent
the [illegible]
[illegible]
thickening or deposits of fibrous or
[illegible] substances on their edges
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] feather of the [illegible]

Symptoms of heart disease are those directly or indirectly connected with the heart, among the first are the [illegible]

These are of great importance and often enable us, to find out, at once [illegible] circulation. It is almost always deranged in diseases of the heart. It intermission, however must not be received absolutely. Intermission in the pulse is not always a sign of intermission in the beats of the heart, the contractions of the heart may be too feeble to transmit its impulse to the radial arteries. There may be some fault in the [illegible] of the pulse, [illegible] the [illegible] transmission of the pulse. There are [illegible] of cardiac disease, which influence the [illegible] of the pulse, such as [illegible] mobility and condition of the blood in the vessels and the nervous [illegible]

[illegible] pulsations [illegible]
[illegible] shew that the state of the
pulse, is not to be relied on implicitly,
as a sign of the state of the heart.
It is a little to be regretted [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] of
the most [illegible] [illegible] affections
[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of pain, [illegible] [illegible]
to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to be carefully investigated.
Dyspnœa is one of the most prominent
symptoms attending on cardiac disease.
It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ous disorder; but more frequently
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of the lungs, either by effusion in
the [illegible] [illegible] by pressure
from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the pleura.
Palpitation — by [illegible] most
[illegible] ordinate and disagreeable action

[illegible] of [illegible]
of [illegible] effect. [illegible]
is often dyspeptic; caused by
disorder of the stomach, and
[illegible] if is properly
treated, There are also palpitations
of a nervous character, and those
depending on anæmia. Of these
[illegible] proper treatment is the most
[illegible] organic disease of the heart.
Indirect Symptoms. The [illegible]
symptoms are those which
[illegible] through the [illegible]
of the circulation.
In hypertrophy of the left ventricle
[illegible] the blood [illegible] with a
great force into the brain,
causing [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] of the
[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the blood becomes impeded in various parts of the body from impediments to its passage through the heart, in the venous system and in the veins of the abdomen when the impediment is in the right side of the heart or in the lungs when in the left, or the blood may not be distributed in sufficient quantity owing to debility of the heart, from organic disease of various organs of the body, as the liver, kidneys, and the different organs in the chest of the body. There are also various nervous affections, especially nervous and morbid sensibility [illegible]

I shall now proceed to describe the various special diseases of the heart.

Pericarditis.

[illegible] is an inflammation of the investing [illegible] of the heart, the pericardium. The disease is [illegible] frequent. Dyspnoetic symptoms [illegible] but within the [illegible] comparative recent period. It is to Louis that belongs the credit of discovering the [illegible] symptoms. This disease is generally ushered in by a chill, followed by [illegible] pain [illegible] apprehensions. The pulse is frequent and intermittent. Sometimes there is pain shooting from [illegible] back between the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Dyspnoea occurs in most cases [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] disarrangement of the parts [illegible]

[illegible] made by the distended pericardium

against the lungs. Cough may [illegible]

pure pericarditis, but it is more

frequent in the complicated cases

where the inflammation extends into the

pleura. The cough is said to be dry.

Oedema although more frequent in

chronic cases, is sometimes present in

acute cases of pericarditis.

The blood when [illegible] present the

buffy coat.

Typical signs. The characteristic sign

of pericarditis is the friction sound,

which is caused by the rubbing together

of the rough surfaces of the [illegible].

This sound is not present at the

commencement of the disease, but

is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

a fissure takes place, the sound will disappear. it will be heard again when the lung is inflated and the pleura pressed by adhesion takes place.

In consequence of irritation from pulsation in the mediastinal tissue for the increased pericardium, the heart will contract with more energy. The impulse also is much stronger. When effusion has taken place, there is dullness on percussion over a larger space than in health.

In rheumatic cases the disease may prove fatal in a few days but these cases are [illegible]. However it will last for eight or ten days. When effusion becomes absorbed, which is denoted by the clearer sound, adhesion takes place and the patient is well. [illegible] fatal, the [illegible] is induced by [illegible] frightened. The patient is anxious, with

inclination to faint, the pulse is very [illegible], irregular and at length becomes scarcely distinguishable. The extremities become [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible], and the poor sufferer sinks off in convulsions, sometimes the patient dies suddenly without any convulsions.

Morbid Appearances after death. The first appearance observed by anatomical examiners, is redness, which may be in points or patches, mere redness however cannot be taken as a sign of inflammation it may result from congestion alone, or may be cadaveric, it may be absent even in cases of inflammation being seen after the beginning of the attack, there is an increased secretion from the internal surface of the membrane, the secreted matter is sometimes almost all serum which distends the sac and other times consists in lymph, most generally however there is a [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] adhering to the sides of the sac, [illegible] serous [illegible] having in it shreds of coagulated [illegible]. The quantity of the effusion varies greatly, there has been as much as six pounds found in one case. The quantity usually found is from six to eight ounces. The liquid is sometimes nearly limpid, more generally however it is yellowish and sometimes red, of a bloody nature. The substance of the heart is often affected in cases which prove fatal, it becomes rapid or harder, whitish or brown.

Causes of Pericarditis. The common causes of inflammation may give rise to pericarditis. Exposure to cold, when the body is in a state of perspiration; [illegible] and violent exertion; direct violence; [illegible] of adjoining parts are [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] and Pleurisy by direct [illegible]tion of the inflammation from tissue to tissue. But the most frequent [illegible] cause is [illegible]. It is held by some [illegible] the most distinguished and reliable, that at least one-half the cases of acute rheumatism is accompanied with pericarditis or endocarditis. — Pericarditis is sometimes produced by retrocession of erysipelatous disease. It is called among the predisposing causes, lesions between the ages of eight and thirty five years are undoubtedly more liable to this disease, than in any other period of life. Rheumatic and gouty diathesis, Convalescence from exhausting diseases, pregnancy and the puerperal state are also predisposing causes.

Diseases — Endocarditis, pleurisy, pleurodynia are the principal diseases to

[illegible] to be confounded. It may be [illegible] from endocarditis by the [illegible] by the [illegible] of the chest, by the [illegible] of the sound, and by the friction sound and [illegible] of the [illegible].

From pleurisy, it is distinguished by the [illegible] of the [illegible] and its not changing with the posture of the patient, and by the friction sound accompanying the heart's action and not the action of respiration.

It is distinguished from pneumonia by propulsion of the chest to friction sound, and by the absence of the signs of pneumonia, such as bloody sputa, crepitant rouchus, and bronchial respiration. Pleurodynia is without any of the above [illegible] symptoms, the only thing to be regarded is the pain and tenderness on pressure.

Prognosis. — This is generally favorable. It was formerly considered

a very [illegible] disease. It is
seldom recognized in its severest
form. It is now known to occur in
very mild cases [illegible]
attacking any other [illegible]
ing spontaneously. It is more [illegible]
when complicated with pneumonia and
pleurisy, or any deep seated constitutional
malady; such as Bright's disease of
the kidneys. There are two ways for
it to terminate favorably, one, and the
most favorable, is resolution, the other
adhesion. Some authors contend
that adhesion is not a favorable
termination, but the greater number
think it to be a happy event.
A small, irregular and frequent pulse,
large effusion in the pericardium,
great dyspnœa, lividity of the face,
and lips and cold extremities are
bad signs.
Diagnosis.— The first indication
in the treatment of pericarditis, is

[illegible] is this to [illegible] to prevent its [illegible], and thereby to [illegible] the [illegible]. To accomplish this [illegible] indication, our greatest necessity is general bloodletting. This should not be employed indiscriminately in all cases of this patient be robust and plethoric, and [illegible] full pulse, it [illegible] be [illegible] the blood quite freely but if on the other hand he be weak and [illegible] it would be very dangerous. If the patient is not strong enough to be bled, we may [illegible] cups over the region of the liver. Attention should be had to the state of the bowels. A [illegible] purgative would be good, such as sulphate of magnesia, or if there are signs of torpor of the liver [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] perfectly at rest both bodily and mentally. After the inflammation is somewhat reduced by these remedies we should next have recourse to mercury so as to affect the system. It will be well to combine it with opium, with a view not only to prevent it from running off by the bowels, but also to lessen the violence of the local action, during the existence, however, of the fever, it is best to qualify its stimulant action by combining it with a nauseating diaphoretic. To meet these indications Dr Hood recommends from two to four grains of Calomel or from [illegible] to sixteen grains of the mercurial pill with half a grain of opium and two grains of ipecac. antim every four hours.

If the skin be dry and sharp the tartrate of antimony of neutral mixture, or from five to ten grains of Nitre may be [illegible] of the

[illegible] flannel cloth should be applied over the precordia and repeated if the sys[illegible] plethoric. Colchicum is a [illegible] remedy especially when the disease is of rheumatic origin, if the pulse is very quick, it may be proper to use digitalis, to meet these two indications, then coexistent, twenty or thirty drops of the wine of colchicum root, and ten or fifteen of the tincture of digitalis may be given every four hours, and if there is great nervous disturbance the addition of [illegible] of the nervous tonics [illegible] hyoscyamus, in pretty full doses may prove beneficial, American hellebore will prove useful also when the nurse is excited. The diet should consist in the first stages of [illegible] farinaceous liquids, but later, when the strength is [illegible]

bodies should be [illegible]
in the cardiac opening of the
disease or any other accompanying affection
Mercury and general bloodletting is
contraindicated, Tonics, and stimulants
are necessary to support the system,
Diuretics, blistering and cupping
if the strength permits, are chiefly
relied on to subdue the inflammation.
Opiates may be employed if not
contraindicated by stupor &c.

Chronic Pericarditis.

By chronic pericarditis is meant,
a long continued case of acute
pericarditis, which has lost its
original violence or cases of slow
progress which has continued mild
from the beginning.
Symptoms. Sharp or dull pain
in the region of the heart extending
to the shoulder, increased
by the pulsation of the heart.

complaining only of a sense of weakness and oppression and shortness of the breath, with the pulse quicker than natural, friction sound is sometimes but not always heard. Bronchitis on the origin of the heart, dullness on percussion, absence of the respiratory sounds, and distance and feebleness of the heart are more constant symptoms than in the acute form. The face is usually pale and swollen; the lips purplish, with other signs of venous stasis. This disease may terminate in three or four months or run on longer. Death is often sudden.

Treatment of Chronic Pericarditis.

In this form of pericarditis venesection bleeding is not admissible. Instead there is much pain cupping and leeching may be resorted to, but only small quantities are to be distributed [illegible] of the

[illegible] cured effusion, diuretics must be used, especially squill, digitalis, and bitartrate of potassa. If there is any evidence of tubercles in the pericardium, such as [illegible] night sweats, &c., [illegible] superseded by Cod liver oil, and iodide of potassium. [illegible] been employed in desperate cases [illegible] [illegible] in which the operation was twice performed and solution of iodine injected, the effusion did not [illegible] take place, to any extent.

Endocarditis.

Endocarditis is inflammation of the endocardium, the lining membrane of the heart. [illegible] effusion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than [illegible]

[illegible]

found [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] vegetations

are found on the edges of the

valves.

Physical Signs & Symptoms.

These are for the most part, the

same as those of Pericarditis,

excepting the bellows murmur

which is the most characteristic.

It is usually heard in the place

[illegible] of the first sound, & is

caused by the partial closure

of the valves. It may [illegible]

be necessary to distinguish the

murmur from the bellows murmur

of anaemia.

The symptoms [illegible]

are the same as for Pericarditis

[illegible] Hypertrophy.

Carditis.

Carditis is inflammation of the substance of the heart. It is seldom if ever occurs as a distinct disease, but is usually, I believe in connection with pericarditis and endocarditis. The distinction between these and myocarditis cannot be made with any degree of certainty. The symptoms, cause and treatment are the same as in Endocarditis.

Chronic disease of the Valves.

Disease of the valves of the heart is very frequent sequence, and very dangerous. The valves, of the left side of the heart, are known to be most obnoxious to disease. The fact is thought to be owing to the [illegible] of the left side [illegible] stimulating [illegible]

[illegible] or to resist the blood [illegible] sufficient force. The aortic valves are most frequently affected; next the mitral and tricuspid, lastly the valves of the pulmonary artery.

Causes of valvular disease.

Endocarditis is by far the most common cause of disease of the valves. If the inflammation is acute, deposits of fibrine may take place in minute granulations, varying in shape and [illegible] on the edge of the valves. If [illegible] there can be thickening of the various parts of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] dropsy, local inflammation and finally death.

[illegible]

The morbid changes in the valves are [illegible] without being [illegible] the blood or consistency. There may be adhesions of the edges of the valves narrowing the opening through which the blood passes, but the most frequent [illegible] changes which the valves undergo, are degeneration of the tissue of which they are composed, such as calcification, fatty or [illegible] degeneration.

Cardiac [illegible], [illegible] induced by [illegible] or by emotions of any kind.

Palpitations are common especially after [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
Mitral Degen. These consist [illegible]
bellows murmur [illegible] it [illegible]
or modification [illegible] the [illegible]
tremor. By means of the valvular
murmur it is possible for an
experienced auscultor to decide
with tolerable accuracy, which
valves are diseased and the nature
of the disease.

Aortic Valves, The murmur of
contraction is heard during the
ventricular systole, over the [illegible]
of the valves, upon the sternum
opposite the lower margin of the
third rib, and thence two inches
upwards, towards the right side
of the sternum, along the course
of the aorta, where it is heard,
most distinctly. It may be heard
[illegible] along the course of
the [illegible] and strikes the ear as

superficial and is said to
be represented by the inverted letter X.
A mitral murmur of regurgitation
accompanies the second sound,
or diastole of the heart, and is
distinguished from the systolic
mitral murmur by being heard best over the
mitral valve, then near the apex
of the heart, where the systolic
heard most distinctly. It resembles
the word ouse, whispered in
inspiration. A jerking character
of the pulse is also noticed.

The Pulmonary valves. The
sounds of the pulmonary valves
are the same as those of the
aortic valve [illegible]
[illegible] the pulmonary
[illegible]

Mitral Stenosis. [illegible]
[illegible] is supposed to be
[illegible] the auscultatory is a

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to be attributed to [illegible]
the disease is dependent on functional
or organic disease of the heart.
The general symptoms may depend
on a state of anæmia, without any
organic affection of the valves. They
may occur from dyspepsia also.
When the symptoms depend on
organic disease, they are found
to be more constant and persistent,
while if they are mere functional
they are often intermittent. While the
patient is at rest, and while they
seem to be temporarily excited by
exertion, are in the end relieved
by moderate exercise and often yield
to a tonic treatment.
Sudden death in this disease
is not necessarily fatal. If it
occurs by effusion into a

[illegible]

[illegible]

for a long time, care being taken not to push it too far if the patient be plethoric and robust. Bleed [illegible] from the patient's arm to relieve the tension of the pulse, digitalis or Aconite should be given. In early and rheumatic cases bicarbonate of potash is indicated. [illegible]

It is highly important. Moderate exercise is also necessary. Violent exercise should be avoided such as running up hills and ascending stairs. [illegible]

Tranquillity of mind is also [illegible] important.

Hypertrophy and Dilatation.

Hypertrophy of the heart is [illegible] dilatation is an enlargement of its cavities [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] in which the wall of the heart are thickened, without any [illegible] of its cavities. 2nd Hypertrophy with dilatation, in which, along with increased thickness of the walls, there is dilatation [illegible] 3rd Hypertrophy with dilatation in which the walls are increased and [illegible] interspersed, simple dilatation in which there is [illegible] dilatation of the heart with attenuation of its parietes; and 5. Partial dilatation [illegible] of the heart, in which a portion only, of the cavities [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

health, except in debilitated constitutions

it is [illegible] and [illegible]

there is [illegible] in [illegible] and evidences

of inflammation and pericardial adhesions.

Symptoms: [illegible]

hypertrophy [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] disease, or fatty degeneration

are those of excessive action of the heart,

the contractions of the heart are stronger,

and the blood is forced through the

arteries with greater force, in hypertrophy

of the left ventricle the blood is propelled

to the head with such force, as to cause throbbing

head symptoms such as vertigo, dizziness,

[illegible] stooping, the face is flushed

[illegible]

[illegible] on the left ventricle as the [illegible]

Physical signs of hypertrophy. The impulse of the heart is stronger than in health. There is a sensation of strong steady heaving pressure felt over a larger space than in health.

Symptoms of dilatation. These are produced by pathology of the heart's cavities [illegible] congestion. If the left ventricle is dilated the [illegible] and a feeble force of [illegible] blood hence arises symptoms of [illegible] of the system, [illegible] of the veins of the lower extremities, [illegible] the heart is dilated, the venous blood [illegible] stomach, kidneys, [illegible] system [illegible], hence arise the

[illegible]

[illegible] of the skin; dyspnœa,

and finally anasarca and dropsy.

Physical signs of dilatation. The impulse

[illegible] is [illegible]

[illegible] space than natural, &c.

[illegible] not heaving like that of

hypertrophy, and sometimes in feeble

[illegible] not perceived at all. There is

[illegible] more extensive dullness on

percussion, and the sounds of

the [illegible]

[illegible] of hypertrophy and dilatation.

[illegible] the [illegible], though not

[illegible] difficult to distinguish, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

increase excitions of any kind induced
[illegible] thereby necessitating
[illegible] to pass in a given time, through the
heart [illegible] causing the causes.
Excessive muscular exertions; use of
stimulating food and drinks may
have the same effect, Rheumatism
and gout especially the former is a
frequent cause of hypertrophy.
Any impediment to the free exit of the
blood from the heart may indirectly
hypertrophy or dilate
by causing the heart to [illegible]
[illegible] the cavities,
Disease of the [illegible] causing
obstruction or regurgitation act on the
same principle [illegible]
and [illegible]
are also [illegible] causes of hypertrophy.
Predominance of the [illegible]
children developed [illegible] and old age
are [illegible] causes.

[illegible]

[illegible] not necessarily fatal. [illegible]
is better in young persons than in old,
if there is constitutional [illegible]
disease, the case [illegible]
[illegible] but if [illegible]
it has [illegible] long [illegible] and
incompatible with [illegible], there is
a young and always healthy patient
may be considered curable by
treatment.

Treatment of hypertrophy. The first
indication in the treatment of hypertrophy
is to find out, and remove the
cause or causes, the best the [illegible]
or they are. If the patient is young
and plethoric, with fever, strong and
frequent pulse, you should [illegible]
least about bleed, a couple times
it is called Hypertrophy. Every thing
which will excite the [illegible]
should be avoided by the [illegible],
such as [illegible] Tea, Coffee, [illegible]

[illegible] kind; stimulating food and drinks, sexual indulgences, in short [illegible] must be [illegible] himself to a strict [illegible] of the body and mind. Absolute [illegible] for it will [illegible] to medication. [illegible] such as [illegible] or resting on a [illegible] bed. [illegible] control too great action of the heart [illegible] is [illegible], and if there is pain on the left side [illegible] constant [illegible] the [illegible] of the heart, by means of blisters or pustulation by Tartar Emetic. In the Treatment of dilatation, the most important thing is to restore a proper balance, between the quantity of blood and the power of the heart to propel it. [illegible] balance [illegible] in such case, Tonics will be often indicated, as [illegible] preparations [illegible] will [illegible]

indicated, the state of the nervous system must be regarded

An

inaugural Dissertation

on

Menstruation

submitted for examination

to the

Board Regents

and

Faculty of Medicine

of the

University of Louisiana

for the degree of

Doctor in Medicine

by

Samuel J. Wood

of

Ohio

1865

Menstruation:

Menstruation consists of a sanguineous discharge from the internal organs of generation in the human female occurring from in a healthy condition at regularly established periods. This flow or discharge seems to be peculiar to the human female although some writers claim exceptions which, if there are any are but few and ill ascertained. We are told by some that a certain species of the monkey are liable to it. Yet these are perhaps no more so than some of our more domestic animals as the cow, rabit and some others which during their period of heat sometimes have a bloody discharge from the vagina, which cannot be regarded as a menstrual

flow, as it does not occur regularly and is due to the rupture or abrasion of some of the exceedingly engorged vessels which occur in the vagina of the animals at such times; And, some older writers even go so far as to deny that the menstrual discharge is an original function even in the human female, and attempt to prove their theory by stating that it is only an artificial drain upon the system to relieve the plethoric condition to which it is liable and which is relieved in the male by a discharge from some other part; but this must be looked upon as totally unfounded and void of all meaning and fact by which to sustain it.

[illegible] of [illegible] is a sufficient [illegible]

[illegible] and unfounded hypotheses [illegible] successively appeared in reference to [illegible]

[illegible] Lazzoni case, the fact is that [illegible] having read all but [illegible] the subject, the mind rests satisfied [illegible] its ability to refer the [illegible] and earlier verified fact, namely, the [illegible] of the Fraxinus [illegible] factors of explanation to the [illegible] of the French observers so that the [illegible] beautiful adieu [illegible]

an established and indisputable fact,
[illegible] by dissection it has been [illegible]
[illegible] single instance where [illegible]
[illegible] during the menstrual period, that the
[illegible] did not [illegible] at [illegible] at [illegible]
[illegible] a greater or less time of de-
[illegible] [illegible] in absence of
[illegible] this is established beyond a doubt,
[illegible] upon animals in [illegible]
[illegible] be removed at pleasure; and wherever
the experiment has been performed,
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] satisfactorily illustrated in a
[illegible] rewarded by Prof. Pratt in a [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] stimulation which before had caused
[illegible] the greatest results never can
[illegible] achieved; the beasts which [illegible]
[illegible]
It has also been known that there is an
[illegible] retentive analogy existing between
[illegible] instructions of
[illegible]
analogy [illegible]
that [illegible]
[illegible] instinct does actually take place
that it means also the rights
[illegible] has taken place. The
[illegible] satisfied that menstruation is [illegible]

and [illegible] a [illegible]
a [illegible] of the vascular dev[illegible].
[illegible] that the [illegible]
is distinguished [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] peculiar functions which [illegible]
[illegible] systems, which are Menstruating, Child-
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] these three distinguishing functions,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by other
[illegible] other for as a general [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] two.

[illegible] make their ability
[illegible] in this country about the fraternity
[illegible] [illegible] but, it [illegible]

[illegible] the function is assumed earlier and
[illegible] times later; when assumed before the
[illegible] period they are regarded as premature
and [illegible] after [illegible] to be
tardy; [illegible]
[illegible] between the fourteenth and fifteenth
years; because the premature appearance
[illegible] must be regarded as a
[illegible]
[illegible] in the female and
[illegible] so the less important in
[illegible] of reproduction, and
[illegible] the same [illegible]
developed. While
[illegible]

the individual in which it occurs, [illegible] some weakness, disorder or imperfection [illegible] of the [illegible] constitution.

[illegible] attractive and [illegible] in life must be considered as [illegible] influencing [illegible] are accounted: [illegible] inhabit the extreme northern regions as [illegible] of Poland, women who are brought up [illegible] the function much later, than women of the [illegible] brought up to idleness; and who enjoy all the luxuries of life, and whose revenues are influenced and exaggerated by their physical [illegible]

[illegible] stories are [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] indubitable; as to the assumption of the function

of [illegible] as for instance a case is on

record of a girl who menstruated at the

age of nine months and continued regular

[illegible] at [illegible] years [illegible]

[illegible] girl at [illegible]

[illegible] of a girl [illegible] at

two years, became pregnant at eight, and

[illegible] at eight years. Again [illegible]

did where women have lived to an

[illegible] age [illegible]

[illegible] of a menstrual [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ceased [illegible]

[illegible] early [illegible]

[illegible] were established and continued regular
[illegible] two years at which time she became
[illegible]gnant. These must be regarded
[illegible] remarkable phenomena and cannot be
[illegible]ed in the same category with the
[illegible]
[illegible] of the
[illegible] generation lie perfectly dormant within
[illegible] female system, and she is scarcely
[illegible]
[illegible] absence and the system becomes
[illegible]generated; the woman becomes [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of life, and she feels that she is
[illegible]
[illegible] all vice [illegible], she is distinguished.

When the menses are about to make their appearance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] with a little blood and gradually increases until it assumes almost the color of pure blood; this hemorrhage continues for several days when the [illegible] discharge gradually diminishes in [illegible] quantity of the mucous flow, and the discharge again assumes [illegible] [illegible] of their affinity and [illegible] [illegible] most females the interior of the [illegible]

[illegible] appearance and [illegible] appearance of the menses as we have already said is always accompanied by various [illegible], is one of the earliest signs of [illegible] and is accompanied by [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are physical and are developed especially in the generative organs; the pubic region is [illegible] covered with hair, the breasts are rapidly developed and the [illegible]

[illegible] sounds there of a dark [illegible]

[illegible] ded for [illegible]

greater abundance and distribution of cellular tissue, the pelvis, which heretofore differed but very little from that of the male, increases in [illegible] dimensions, and gradually assumes the shape peculiar to the well formed woman. The [illegible] changes are accompanied with the [illegible] of the girl. Her voice becomes softer and her looks are more timid, she is often embarrassed in the presence [illegible] she has been intimate with, and places of boisterous pleasure, are now changed for those of solitude; melancholy sadness is depicted on her countenance and be [illegible] [illegible] of those who are older and more experienced.

The exact quantities of fluid eliminated during the menstrual epoch would be difficult to ascertain; this is also influenced by climate and various other causes which influence the relative activity of the system. The inhabitants of [illegible] and arctic countries [illegible] quantity of fluid [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quantity of urine independent of the above also effects our influence on the quantity of fluid eliminated at [illegible] which are excessive passion, as anger [illegible] stimulating diet and drinks, the frequent use of the foot bath or foot [illegible], and all cause which tend [illegible] the activity of the system and

especially that of the [illegible] quantity
is estimated in this country at [illegible]
[illegible] to eight ounces and occupies four
[illegible] days for its [illegible] and
[illegible] feet [illegible] of [illegible]
in its returns.

The experience of [illegible]
[illegible] does not [illegible]
[illegible] years regarded as a section [illegible]
in [illegible] and [illegible] still [illegible] that
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] being
[illegible] at all. But it is [illegible] satisfactory
[illegible] that it is [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible], the blood is eliminated [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dr Shrigo in his treatise on "Woman and her diseases" says at least I am satisfied in my belief that [illegible] it a [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] adopt [illegible] it; and I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that it is a secretion, in the same sense that bile or saliva or milk are secretions. He also says that the [illegible] of blood is blood, but, all writers do not agree [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

of course says I adopt the opinion that the menstrual discharge is a genuine [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

solids cannot be secreted. This opinion is [illegible]

the same author I consider Madame Boivin's [illegible] worth more [illegible]

[illegible] of a consistence of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] has been no such symptom. Many cases [illegible] which also proves that ovarian evolution does sometimes occur without the [illegible] ever occurs without the evolution of an ovule. The ovule when discharged from the ovary is grasped by the fimbriated [illegible] of the fallopian tube and by the [illegible] of the villi which line the canal it is [illegible] toward the narrow extremity of the tube and subsequently is conducted into the cavity [illegible] times intercepted, or accidentally intercepted [illegible]

this examination gives rise to the [illegible]
kinds of [illegible]
cases falls into the [illegible] of all
[illegible] ains upon the surface of the ovary, it
is denominated "Ovarian Pregnancy". Again the
[illegible] find it [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] again [illegible]
[illegible] find its way into the [illegible] cavity
and [illegible] "Abdominal Pregnancy".
From what has already been said, upon
the subject it is [illegible]
[illegible] occurring in women [illegible]
the menstrual, should have at least
[illegible] have established as
a fact that it depends simply in the coincidence

interval between menstruation and the dis-
charge of the egg. The egg before its discharge
is immature and unfitted for subsequent
and [illegible] of [illegible] to blood.
After the menstrual period has passed the
egg begins to [illegible] its fecundity
and [illegible] dies and is discharged from
the ovary, and [illegible] a [illegible] period
[illegible] until the discharge from the ovary
of another egg. The [illegible] [illegible]
and following the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

It is evident that [illegible] impregnation cannot be ascertained; these facts [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] case of fruitfulness without [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] established in the [illegible] female [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

on the uterus which has remained latent

[illegible]

[illegible] lived idly reach this period more

[illegible] than those of an [illegible]

[illegible] habit. The weaker the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the menses becoming

[illegible] in quantity of fluid discharged and

[illegible] the periods of time [illegible]

[illegible] sometimes

a larger quantity than is usual [illegible]

[illegible]

Generally the irregularity [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It excites no notice in the woman as to her [illegible]

[illegible] again the irregularities exists, and [illegible] t,

[illegible]

[illegible] She becomes more debilitated, and nervous,

[illegible]

ever however from the too frequent rela-

[illegible] flow, or the immoderate quantity of fluid

discharged. [illegible]

[illegible], and the dangers incurred

at this period, have been greatly exaggerated.

[illegible]

fects to those produced upon their first
appearance. The cell and heart with their
[illegible] developed, now waste gradually away
and become as it were, according to Carpenter
[illegible] to the general life of the body.
The fatty vesicles appear like touches of a
[illegible] dirty white [illegible], the walls become
[illegible] and the fluid [illegible]
[illegible] bed, and sometimes all trace of their
[illegible] lies is effaced, by the thickening of
[illegible] walls which comes in [illegible]
[illegible] is become diminished [illegible]
[illegible] tion and thus become [illegible]
[illegible] of its function at this period in life
[illegible] be an all wise Creator [illegible]
[illegible] stepping beyond a [illegible]

[illegible] would be wholly unfit or incapable in its common condition of life of extending to the offspring, that nourishment and attention as are for its proper growth and development. Having thus treated [illegible] briefly the history of [illegible] in a healthy state, and a proper developement of the system, and also in the [illegible] state, we might [illegible] upon to treat of it in disease; for it [illegible] we [illegible] that the function [illegible] all this [illegible] the [illegible] system and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

lactation has ceased. The function of menstruation in the human female is one, which above all ots. from the most trivial causes liable to derangement, and which from its influence upon the system is liable to produce serious disorder and even fatal consequences. But, Menstruation in disease is an entirely different part of our subject, and we are therefore obliged to leave it at least for the present, and be compelled to refer for more minute details upon the subject, to the many and noble Authors and Experimenters who have labored as a [illegible] to overcome fiction, and false theories, and to establish and lay before the Profession the truth, and to produce a theory, that

seems at least sufficient for the present day, and which to our minds is perfectly satisfactory as far as human observation can reach.

Hoping that I may meet with approbation for the endeavor I have made to produce: what in your estimation I hope may prove worthy the name of a Thesis, I respectfully submit this to Your Honors the "Provost Regents" and "Faculty of Physic" of the "University of Maryland."

In some cases stimulants, and
[illegible], will have to be employed
[illegible] the
The Physician should always be
[illegible] this watch, so as to use them in
[illegible]
saved by the timely employ
[illegible] such remedies.
If the sputa and breath is [illegible]
[illegible]
that there is paregoric, [illegible]
[illegible] of treatment is demanded
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible] carbonate of ammonia,
[illegible] with [illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible] of the
[illegible]
Should the disease
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] elevated, and not [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] In the early stages, tea and [illegible] and [illegible] drinks, such as gum water, [illegible] diet. Indian mush, chicken [illegible] the room should not be kept too hot, and a very close room is objectionable. It is sometimes [illegible] to cause death. In mild cases of pneumonia, the air of the room should be pure, [illegible] and uniform temperature; [illegible] where the patient has been [illegible] to breathe [illegible] of [illegible] and dead.

[illegible]

[illegible] it, [illegible] to cause [illegible]

[illegible] treatment recommended

by great [illegible], although it [illegible]

will not have [illegible] treatment, and

the [illegible] will have to treat

each individual case according to

the condition of the patient, of late

years veratrum viride, has been highly

recommended by some American

physicians in pneumonia, where it

assumes a form, [illegible] not [illegible]

reflections, [illegible] recommended purpose in [illegible]

[illegible] or five drops of the tincture

[illegible] repeat [illegible] daily

[illegible] to four times, and gradually

increase, until it reduces the pulse

sufficiently, to [illegible] eight ounces

and should not be carried beyond

[illegible]

[illegible] soda, treat all cases

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] purifies the blood, by the elimination of the morbid matter from the system by the skin and kidneys. As food, consider all diseases asthenic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the patient is debilitated, suffering severe [illegible] [illegible] of the lungs, as well as the common forms of the disease, if the commencement of [illegible] be necessary to [illegible] these cases of [illegible], but perhaps local bleeding would answer better. The disease was [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] by an emetic cathartic, and [illegible] a full and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be repeated with great advantage, or as some prefer, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the chest.

[illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
may be taken between the [illegible]
of the case be [illegible], [illegible]
should be [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]
doses, so as to prevent the [illegible]
of the paroxysm which [illegible]
[illegible] details.

In [illegible] Intermittent, or [illegible]
general reflection is [illegible] [illegible]
the indications in such cases
are to support the [illegible]
[illegible] of life, perhaps it would
be best to give an [illegible] of
[illegible], follow by [illegible]
[illegible] doses of calomel and
[illegible]. If [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] combining of calomel
[illegible] and ipecacuanha, or if
the [illegible] irritates the bowels,
the blue pill should be substituted
for it, if the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to resorting to [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] internal [illegible], [illegible] chronic [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the various forms of pneumonia.

[illegible] The great rule, to be kept in view

[illegible]

[illegible]

The End

[illegible]

Baltimore May 8th 1861

Cervical Complications.

Just from Phthisis to its previous complications, it usually [illegible] the lower, [illegible] of the lung. But if a chronic form, the diagnosis will be more difficult, because [illegible] the previous [illegible] it can be easily made out.

"Pneumonia"

[illegible] is a serious, though not always [illegible] disease, uncomplicated primary pneumonia affecting [illegible] disease seems to be very [illegible]

"Treatment"

This is unsettled, a few years ago there was no question in the treatment of pneumonia, the object of the practitioner was to [illegible] the inflammatory [illegible], as cohérence and repeated [illegible] quite other measures calculated to [illegible] the inflammation. At many, the name of pneumonia [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and we cannot [illegible] it short by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

large [illegible] [illegible]

but imperfectly. Therefore, a greater

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] heart, and [illegible] the [illegible]

parts are overloaded with blo[illegible]

[illegible] diminishes the

[illegible] of blood circulating in [illegible]

through the lungs which [illegible]

good in two ways, first by its [illegible]

effect in relieving inflammation

[illegible] it diminishes the [illegible]

of the lungs. But all [illegible]

[illegible] not require [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] may be repeated

[illegible] [illegible] it will not be [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] or never the employer

[illegible] fifth or sixth day.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] repeated two or three times in severe cases, and there is reason to believe that this [illegible] has often been made use of, especially in the first stage of the disease, or in the [illegible] [illegible] by the state of the pulse, and circumstances of the patient, he should be bled in an upright position, and the bleeding should be continued until some decided impression is made upon the pulse, or symptoms of relief, or fainting, by the hand of an experienced practitioner, must be relied on to stop the discharge [illegible] in no degree either, the bleeding may be repeated at about twelve or eighteen hours,

[illegible]

[illegible] and

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

of the present [illegible] cases occur in

which [illegible] in [illegible]

although the pulse is not increased

by the present decline to the general

[illegible], which [illegible] the pulse

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

in such cases by a [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] gradually increases, the pulse becomes

fuller and stronger [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]. Should the pulse become

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], if the [illegible] [illegible]

the stage of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] influence upon the [illegible]

[illegible] first stage,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the usual [illegible] bloodletting is not longer given, but as [illegible] inflammation, by the [illegible] of experience, of the patient be [illegible] in the venous [illegible] [illegible] expiring local bleeding [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] and they may be usually employed in the first stage, as adjuvants to the [illegible], by the above it will be seen that bloodletting should only be used in the first stage [illegible] [illegible] at the beginning of the disease, but as before stated the majority of cases would not require bleeding; since it is badly borne in persons enfeebled by previous illness, or by the age of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

[illegible] pill [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of the system is not
very susceptible to the influence, small
doses of mercury given in this way
[illegible] the foundation for the [illegible]
improvement if it be found necessary
if the disease does not relapse,
but still recovers, it will be proper
to resort to the mercurial inunction,
which may be introduced
by continuing the above quantity
of Calomel, opium & [illegible]
for a small dose throughout the
day if [illegible]

If [illegible] is not relieved by
more or pill, and given every
one, two, or three hours according to
circumstances, until the gums become
slightly affected, by the [illegible]
[illegible] the inunction
[illegible] be [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the external [illegible] the bowels, [illegible]
or the [illegible] may be [illegible] to the
[illegible] is [illegible] to be [illegible] by [illegible] the
[illegible] of [illegible] and promoting the
absorption of that which is effused.
The patient is [illegible] [illegible]
not be [illegible].

Flannel should be worn next the [illegible]
-face, and flannel wrung out in warm
water, and sprinkled with turpentine
may be applied to the chest, so as to
produce irritation, or at the same
time, that the recovery is thereby more
a blister may with great propriety be
applied to the chest. it should be
large not like those applied in [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], or as Dr Watson says
"the patient [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] a breadplate or blistering
[illegible]," [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]
expectoration is [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] approach, then it is [illegible] and no fever
[illegible], or in the latter stage, they are
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] may be repeated,
expectorant medicine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
In the wasting stage of the disease
the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible].

Diet. Should the patient be previously
debilitated by ill health, or if the
strength should fail in the advanced
stage of the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] be thrown [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] and stimulants [illegible]
[illegible], such as [illegible] of ammonia.
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of bark, and a nutritious diet. [illegible] [illegible]
support the failing strength of the
patient, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]

that the patient is unable to lie
down, after [illegible] sleep,
[illegible] after saying two or three words
breathe, in such cases where the
[illegible]
[illegible] the dyspnoea is so slight that
the patient is not conscious of it, the
[illegible] is often very mild, but sometimes
[illegible] the highest degree intense, with hot,
[illegible] furred tongue, &c &c the urine
[illegible] scanty and high coloured,
[illegible] of chloride of sodium in the
[illegible]
[illegible] and treatment [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for it is, put some of the urine

[illegible] Then drop into it a little of the solution

[illegible] of silver. If the chloride of sodium

[illegible] the urine remains clear, if [illegible]

[illegible] present a white cloudy precipitate

[illegible] occasional symptom in

[illegible] troubled with the vexatious

[illegible], and is generally unfavorable

[illegible] most treasured

[illegible]

[illegible] and even the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Engorgem

[illegible] the veins ominadins [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] but so very seldom, or never

[illegible] suppuration, as the inflamm-

[illegible] more distinct,

[illegible] the natural

[illegible]

[illegible] tubes, and from the very smallest ramifications [illegible] bronchi, and is caused by the deposition [illegible] of the mucous membrane. Some authors describe "a fine mucous or mucopurulent rale, heard in the lungs and loud enough to be felt just [illegible] the larynx" persisting notwithstanding efforts at expectoration. It differs from that caused by the presence of mucus in the larynx, by the fact that nothing, no efforts to clear his throat [illegible] a sign of pneumonia in the apex of the lung, one of the most dangerous forms of the disease, in these [illegible]. This sounds cannot be discovered, for instance, in cases where only a small portion of the apex of the lung is inflamed, than the [illegible] rale is not apt to be heard; [illegible] cases, [illegible]

[illegible] stage of the inspiration [illegible] stage, the respiratory [illegible], since the expansion of the [illegible] [illegible] at all; or, never [illegible] [illegible] the air, this is [illegible] respiration [illegible], marks the stage of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] voice or [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

from the same voice heard through

the ceiling-stone at the same point in

the other [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the [illegible] over the part affected.

[illegible]

[illegible]

In this or the second stage, there is

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is well marked by a line.

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] stage, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] first stage, and [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sometimes, however,

[illegible] to [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] be borne that the
[illegible] and prime-price respectively
[illegible] the tuberculous mark the
[illegible] stages.

[illegible] of tuberculosis [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] number of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] as [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] price, is looked upon as
[illegible] [illegible].

Pneumonia in children, or lobular-
[illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] in children below the age
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by symptoms of a mild [illegible]
[illegible], The symptoms of pneumonia
[illegible] [illegible] obscure in children, are.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] weak, [illegible] and the [illegible] the [illegible] of the system begin to fail, [illegible] the pulse small and rapid, the respiration [illegible], the voice is weak [illegible] little [illegible] patient becomes drowsy [illegible] death soon takes place, [illegible] cases, in some rare [illegible] they are confined to such [illegible] where the inflammation is [illegible] and of [illegible] importance, [illegible]

[illegible] fail to detect it, [illegible]

[illegible] least

[illegible]

[illegible] Sometimes the tubercles

[illegible] respiration

[illegible] easily heard at the

[illegible] middle portions of the

[illegible] in the lower lobe [illegible]

[illegible] smaller [illegible] the bronchial

[illegible] should always, both in auscultation and percussion, direct the [illegible] the heart, [illegible] always on the [illegible] [illegible]

Typhoid Expectoration. — [illegible] disease, which occurs in persons [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a disease, the

[illegible]

[illegible] with a [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] collect about the teeth and gums.

The pulse is obtuse throughout the

disease, and towards the close it degenerates into [illegible] [illegible]

the [illegible] spirits are greatly depressed.

There is a peculiar dusky hue of the

complexion, dullness of expression

which is slight in some cases, but very

decided in others. The evacuations are

[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] the occasional symptoms

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] which is as the latter acute as

[illegible] [illegible] severe neuralgic

[illegible]

[illegible] the seat of anthrax, [illegible]

[illegible] different parts of the [illegible]

[illegible] of this
disease is the presence of the organism
called the plague bacillus. In general they
have numerous characters. Some
are very rare, some are lepto-
bacillic and generally non-septic. Some
are common pneumonia, as the
lungs become the blood
more and more prostrated, the breathing
becomes more difficult, the
[illegible] and [illegible] the patient
[illegible] into a state of [illegible]
[illegible] death [illegible]
Septicæmic pneumonia [illegible]
attacks [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] disease [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and adults more
[illegible] The disease is not
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are very rarely
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Bilious Pneumonia

Pneumonia is often associated with bilious fever or other derangement of the liver, & than denominated bilious pneumonia. Bilious fever may be in the course of pneumonia and vice versa.

Signs and Symptoms

are not differ much from those of the uncomplicated disease. In those cases in which the liver is the seat of primary affection, there will be slight icterus of the skin, yellowish tinged tongue, yellowish furred tongue, small pulse, tender epigastrium, nausea and vomiting, bowels constipated, the stomach sometimes the seat of the vomiting, yellowish-brown

[illegible] of the column,

[illegible] one to four

[illegible] symptoms of pneumonia, and

[illegible] the fever, in other instances both diseases

[illegible] march: the fever is always remittent,

[illegible] in the morning and remission in

the evening, as the disease advances

the pulse becomes frequent and hard,

the tongue brown and dry. In this

pneumonia the stage of excitement

is small, of short duration, and unless

the disease is arrested by [illegible]

treatment, great muscular prostration

comes on, and the disease becomes

typhoid pneumonia. The [illegible]

are then [illegible] with the

[illegible] of typhoid fever, though of

[illegible] less marked character, and

[illegible]

[illegible] is very common during the [illegible] region of the [illegible] often it is caused by changes of the weather. It is very common during the [illegible] separation of the [illegible] teeth.

General treatment - In case of the symptoms of it are slight [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] difficult breathing [illegible] of the disease. [illegible] [illegible] it is [illegible]

[illegible] the appetite is slightly impaired [illegible] slight pain in the part [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] impossible to distinguish it from certain cases of Phthisis, but generally [illegible]

[illegible] generally are the [illegible]

[illegible]

Gallio

[illegible] exposure to cold [illegible]
monia, in one person, pleurisy in
[illegible]
fall, [illegible] the other causes are
[illegible]. The excessive use of the
[illegible], [illegible] or poisonous inhalations
[illegible] irritants, such as gunshot
[illegible] certain organic diseases
of the heart, by diving, [illegible]
[illegible] congestion, organic dis-
ease of the kidneys. [illegible]
[illegible] which are thought to [illegible]
[illegible] infection, as bronchitis, measles
[illegible], whooping cough, [illegible]
[illegible] fevers, the table at [illegible]
[illegible] it. It is a consumer

[illegible] Chronic [illegible]

[illegible] are more frequently affected [illegible] in [illegible] diseases they are more exposed to the [illegible] causes

"Phthisis"

The disease with which pneumonia [illegible] to most readily [illegible] are bronchitis, pleurisy, phthisis, and pulmonary œdema. Pneumonia is [illegible]

[illegible] and no doubt scarcely [illegible], and pneumonia there is the [illegible] bronchus, the bronchial [illegible] [illegible] bronchitis [illegible] bronchitis [illegible]

[illegible] other area [illegible]
[illegible] chest, behind the sternum,
but sometimes when the two sides
are involved, it is impossible
to localize the seat of the disease,
[illegible] the distinguishing
[illegible] characteristic, and the [illegible]
of the pain, which is sharp and severe — but usually confined to one
spot in pleurisy. In pneumonia
when it is uncomplicated, the
pain is dull, aching, but when
the two diseases coexist, this symptom
[illegible] be referred [illegible]
in the former disease; is extremely
[illegible] severe, in the latter it
is [illegible] transient [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of pleurisy are varying,
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the former disease is

[illegible]

[illegible] in much effusion, it is not so extensive as in inflammation of the pleura. The distention of the chest in pulmonary emphysema, and of the intercostal spaces in pleurisy, are [illegible] in pleuro-pneumonia, in inflammation of the pleura the dullness on percussion, caused by effusion, almost always [illegible] the position of the patient, which, in pneumonia is confined to certain well marked lines, no matter what position the patient may take, and, lastly in pleurisy, if the patient be [illegible] to the [illegible] of the affected side, [illegible] the most depression,

work enlargement of some portion of the central nervous, which must take place at the expense of some other portion and which might be the seat of one of the special senses thus producing idiotcy or imperfect vision partial deafness &c. There is another objection the placenta performs the office of the lungs for the foetus therefore it must rid the foetal blood of all noxious properties. Since the rest of the secreting organs are inactive in the foetus. but if the maternal blood

which is transmitted to the placenta does not contain a sufficient amount of nutriment how can the placenta furnish only oxygenated blood, this must produce coma. Again in syphilitic cases where the father has secondary syphilis how often does it happen that the poison concentrates upon the child leaving the mother to all outward appearances entirely free from it. Now having adduced sufficient testimony to support my opinion of its existence

influence upon the fœtus in utero let us inquire whether the risk incurred to both mother and fœtus will justify the accoucheur in making use of such extreme means for the removal of a sensation which in its physiological relations is natural and not morbid as we would naturally suppose and will the advantages gained compensate for the risk incurred. We have already considered the effects upon the mother and fœtus, and now the

the administration of these
vaporers in particular is
fraught with a great deal
of danger and we also
know that labor in its Divi
plest form is attended with
more or less danger, and
what right have we to increase
that danger even in the
smallest degree by anything
which we possess from mis-
taken idea that good
can accrue therefrom.
According to Prof Thurston
the number of labor pains
necessary for the expulsion
of an ordinary foetus

are about fifty, and that they last each about thirty seconds so that the woman only suffers in reality fifteen or sixteen minutes and these sixteen minutes are distributed over four hours, or what do we increase the danger which hovers over a woman in childbed, merely for the removal of a pain which thousands are enduring every day and yet is it not the duty of every physician to endeavor to relieve the suffering of all women and to the utmost extent of his

ability: for this is the ultimate end of the science of medicine, and shall we refrain using an agent which every physician points to as our most powerful adjuvant? No; but let us make such a use of it, as to prove to the world that a judicious administration of anæsthetics in labor is as powerful for good as its abuse is for evil. The next interrogatory is in what cases can the employment of these agents in parturition be most favorable to the accouchement?

In all cases of lingering labor where it is protracted beyond twenty four hours in primipara with a rigid Os Uteri the perineum and vagina hot and dry here Chloroform would be indicated to produce relaxation and increase the mucous discharge in such cases the administration of Chloroform or Ether might prevent rupture of the Uterus and grievous death also prevent laceration of the perineum and bruising the soft parts and subsequent sloughing. In cases of tension

where the membranes are ruptured, the waters drained and the uterus firmly contracted upon the foetus, here the woman would be worn out by exhaustion as it is utterly impossible for version to be performed in such cases. In cases in which instrumental interference becomes necessary as in the use of the forceps & perforation, evacuation and in shoulder presentation with the arm prolapsed

1865

The

Chemical Composition

of

Pneumonia

Submitted to the examination

of the

Dean of Medicine and Faculty of Medicine

of the

University of Maryland

in the

Degree of Doctor of Medicine

Lewis A. McNall

of the

State of Maryland

Anno Domini

1865

Baltimore Nov. 14th 1865

Pneumonia

There are different varieties
of the disease, which are founded
upon the different parts or constituents
which may be inflamed
in with certain diseases, with which
it is, or [illegible]

It is called, lobar pneumonia when
the lobe is inflamed, double pneumonia
when both are involved.
[illegible] the [illegible]
lobules, or infantile pneu-
monia very often involved,
[illegible] to a considerable extent,
[illegible] of Pleuro-pneumonia.

Bilious pneumonia, when
the bilious fever, or [illegible]
[illegible] pneumonia [illegible]
[illegible] where [illegible] in the bilious

[illegible] not in [illegible] evidence,

[illegible] or discovered. In most cases

[illegible] it is necessary to [illegible] the

symptoms, [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] in pneumonia or [illegible]

[illegible] the lesions, and without a

knowledge of these, we would not

know the value of many of the symptoms.

Anatomical Characters

In a lobar or common pneumonia

[illegible] we will notice the [illegible]

[illegible] that of a congestion with

[illegible] the lung is swollen with blood

[illegible] as a

[illegible] dark red colour

[illegible] of the vesicles and it is

[illegible] natural,

[illegible]

[illegible] also, it

the impression of the [illegible]
[illegible] of the inflated lung [illegible]
[illegible] between the fingers, the air cells
[illegible] to be found [illegible]
portion of extravasated fluid, [illegible]
[illegible] portion of the lung is out [illegible]
[illegible] a frothy serum flows from it, that
[illegible] very much resembles, and is sometimes
[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the congested part, for the
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] part of the [illegible]
[illegible] other words, the most dep[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] red colour, or that of her Hepatization,

[illegible] The lung is impermeable to air,

[illegible] exhibited [illegible]

and sinks when put into water, when cut into

[illegible]

[illegible] it, is [illegible] [illegible]

not exhibit the frothy appearance of that

in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], but the lung can be easily [illegible]

and the fingers may be pushed through

with little resistance, its cut surface

sometimes presents a uniform red colour,

sometimes a slightly mottled appearance,

which is said to be produced, or owing

to, "an intermixture of particles of the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the

[illegible] line of the interlobular tissue,

which is occasionally less congested than

the other parts," the spongy character of

the lung is lost, it is [illegible] [illegible]

in cut surface, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "Hepatization," if the cut surface [illegible] be scraped with a knife [illegible] for [illegible] the fluid [illegible] particles of tissue, yellow in color, which [illegible] the commencement of [illegible] the cut surface of the lung exhibits numerous minute granules, which are supposed to be the [illegible] "[illegible] pitiness consolidation." The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the ribs [illegible] often [illegible] upon its surface, it does not collapse [illegible] exposed to the atmosphere. This [illegible] denominated "Anatrul." Red [illegible]

The Third Stage, or that of purulent infiltration, or gray Hepatization, is [illegible] both internally and externally, or a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] if a piece of the lung be pressed between the fingers, it is reduced to a pa[illegible] [illegible] the two conditions; the one described above [illegible] for the most [illegible] [illegible] common [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as the result of pneumonic [illegible] [illegible] anæmia and only discovered [illegible] [illegible] Autopsy only one sheep [illegible] anæmia, tuberculous pleurisy, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sex and Sculpture

[illegible] been observed, that, when

[illegible] the Monarchs of that Lake

[illegible] the use of the

[illegible] side, Dr Walsh, on his Lecture Day,

"you may have Branchiates without Pneumonia

[illegible] without corresponding

[illegible] of Monchiates, or perhaps never Been."

[illegible] almost always exclusive

[illegible] of the portion of the

[illegible] to a considerable extent

[illegible] "Pleura Pneumonia" [illegible]

[illegible] all portions of the central part of the

[illegible]

[illegible] are generally secreted

[illegible] intermediate, than a portion

[illegible]

part in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Bennett, exudation is the passa-

[illegible]

[illegible] and nerves, and into

the [illegible] small branches, which

[illegible] "more

[illegible] heavy, or what is called Hepatized

[illegible] the [illegible] the lung,

[illegible] is [illegible] barrier to the now the

[illegible] to convert this solid exuda-

tion, again into a fluid, so it can be

[illegible] absorbed, this

[illegible] after it is broken [illegible]

[illegible] pus, in two ways, first

[illegible] vitrification, and be-

[illegible] eliminated by the kidneys [illegible]

[illegible] the left [illegible]

[illegible] the right lungs of the left, thirty per cent, and eighteen of double pneumonia [illegible]

[illegible] in every eight was double pneumonia, [illegible] part of the lungs [illegible]

[illegible] excessive heat of the incipient [illegible] parts of [illegible]

[illegible] observation has shown [illegible] consequence in [illegible]

[illegible] the skin [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] remarks

[illegible] commonly called the inflammation

[illegible] the inner surface of the

[illegible] or they may [illegible] the

[illegible] the inflammation cannot be

[illegible] the inflammation

[illegible] the common form of the

[illegible] red patches of an

[illegible] form are felt in the lungs and

[illegible] which gives to it a more

[illegible] appearance, albeit are not

[illegible] probably on account of the

[illegible] of the inflammation

[illegible] to assimilate [illegible]

[illegible] dark, and associated with a [illegible] condition of system, [illegible] secretion. [illegible] The inflammation continues [illegible] very apt to run into [illegible] duration, in such cases the [illegible] is solid and heavy, does not [illegible] secretion [illegible] [illegible] made by the stinger, [illegible] difficult [illegible] [illegible] little [illegible] runs out when cut; the [illegible] is dull-red, yellowish [illegible] [illegible] may also be [illegible] itself

Symptoms-

[illegible] inflammation usually com-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] pain, [illegible] other phenomena
[illegible]
[illegible] peculiar [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] inflammation, as
[illegible] of the symptoms are [illegible] to
will be best to consider them [illegible]
[illegible] in the beginning [illegible]
[illegible] acute [illegible]
[illegible] to consider:
[illegible]
[illegible] acute [illegible]
[illegible]

death on the fifth

coughing and is generally [illegible]

[illegible] The cough in pneumonia has a peculiar character, it is usually dry [illegible] a day or two, it is accompanied [illegible]

characteristic symptoms of pneumonia [illegible] of mucus and blood. It is [illegible] usually [illegible] it is [illegible] we the mucoid blood [illegible] nosophyses, the discoloration of [illegible] is a tinge dessi-brown [illegible]

[illegible] is so great, and the sputa with [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] a large proportion of coagulated [illegible]

[illegible] is about 2½ pints, but this characteristic expectoration is not present in all cases of pneumonia, some cases often run their whole course without it, but whenever we see it, we may [illegible] that the disease is pneumonia, in some instances in the advanced stage of the disease [illegible] water, which is usually a fatal symptom, in some rare cases, the expectoration is purulent, and [illegible] sometimes so large as to overwhelm the debilitated lungs, and [illegible] patient, when gangrene [illegible]

[illegible] cough, or [illegible]

which soon subsides and gen-
eral stimulation ensues, the
pulse is increased in frequen-
cy, the respiration is hurried
and the countenance flushed
and now follows a degree
of spasmodic contraction of
the muscles, but in some cases
attended with a degree of
quietude. In five minutes
sometimes not until ten or
fifteen minutes drowsiness
is produced, the voluntary
muscles becomes relaxed and
the patient gradually grows
unconscious, the mind is not
always entirely inactive for

the patient upon returning to consciousness speaks of pleasant dreams however they are sometimes disagreeable but they generally desire a repetition of the inhalation. If pushed this stage is an entire loss of consciousness with stertorous breathing diminution of the pulse relaxation of the skin and the countenance is suffused with a venous hue and as the coma increases assumes a darker colour but if the inhalation is now suspended the patient speedily returns to consciousness

with no unpleasant effects except a temporary confusion of the mind and probably a slight headache which gradually disappears. The intoxicating effects are considered much less injurious than Alcoholic but a preference in its use would obviously lead to nervous disorder for no vital organ of the human frame will bear continued stimulation without a corresponding diminution of the nervous susceptibility. Finally running up the whole we find that intellect sensibility is obliterated

the mind remains comparatively free from its influence and whilst the voluntary muscles are relaxed, the involuntary remain unaffected to a certain degree or are not interfered with to the detriment of the patient in the proper exercise of their functions. Another valuable result of its application in parturition is the rapid and discharge which it produces in the mucous membranes of the genital organs. Before having considered the effects of Ether

let us see in what particulars Chloroform differs it at first irritates and afterwards produces a sedative effect without any primary stimulation, and is primarily sedative to the nervous system and secondarily to the circulatory and respiratory, It differs also from Ether in the greater rapidity and power of its action, a smaller quantity will produce the same impression in much less time as sixty minims will produce its effects in a man seconds from stertorous breathing

occurs the inhalation should be suspended sometimes the patient passes from a stupor or Coma to a sort of drowsiness but generally there is immediate return to consciousness and its effects pass off without any of those secondary effects of Ether Alcohol or Opium. Prof. Ward observes three stages in the action of Chloroform, 1st a stage of slight cerebral congestion 2nd insensibility to painful impressions without loss of power and motion 3rd deep sleep or coma with complete

muscular relaxation. We have now seen the effect upon the system of two of the most powerful agents, which are capable of producing anaesthesia, and if we refer to statistical records of the employment of these agents in the obstetric art, we will find upon its first introduction by one of the greatest accoucheurs of the age that it was ushered into notice with a halo of enthusiasm which seemed to electrify the whole medical world, for cases innumerable were reported

in which the happiest results were obtained by the administration of this ether. But let us inquire whether we have not only seen the bright side of this picture. Whether all those cases which terminated favorable have only been reported whilst those terminating disastrously have been sedulously concealed from public view or the weight of talent limited to the utmost extent by the apparent downfall of a favorite hobby and the complete devotion to the vaticination of

the insatiable desires of ambition brought to bear upon the subject by its most ardent supporters, and the truth disguised or clothed in the garb best calculated to deprive it of its terrors. Now that the torrent which seemed to sweep everything before it has passed, and reason has again remounted his throne we are enabled to discuss its merits and demerits coolly and soberly and with an unbiased mind. We know by reference to statistical records that more cases have

resulted favorably than unfavorably but shall we eradicate from the vocabulary of Materia Medica everything which is capable of destroying life; or which produced any injurious effects upon the human system, should we do this Materia Medica would be shorn of almost everything except a few roots and would exist only in name. Shall we abandon the use of Opium and every other narcotic, simply because they produce dissipation, and in over doses prove poisonous?

Do we will claim every
drug in the medical vocab-
ulary which is capable of
expressing any therapeutic
influence and by a judicious
use of tact prove the propri-
ety of including worthy of
the rank the holds among
her sister sciences. Record
furnishes cases which have
terminated favorably under
the influence of homœopathic
whilst analogous cases with-
out the employment of this
agent resulted fatally
I do not wish to be understood
to advocate the universal

and indiscriminate employment of Chloroform & Ether in parturition, but narrow in view those fixed and designed physiological laws of the profession, which are the landmarks which govern us in the navigation of the frail and tender bark entrusted to our care and a knowledge of which the practice of the art of obstetrics renders indispensable. The same rules which govern us in the administration of other medicinal agents must be our guides in the use of

Anaesthetics. & c. Temperament existing disease idiosyncrasy &c are all contraindications to the employment of these agents in obstetrics unless in extreme cases when life seems suspended by a thread and when in the judgement of the practitioner death appears inevitable. Now let us inquire in regard to its effects upon the mother and foetus in utero and whether it produces any deleterious effect upon either of them. Dr. Simpson was the first to employ Ether

in parturition with the view of obtaining it full sway this effect seems to have detected a case in which artificial delivery had to be effected by turning and in his own language "it was a matter of no vital importance whether it interfered with the uterine contractions or not" but the result proved conclusively to him the efficacy and made him ever afterward "it would cover for any he" it did not interfere in the least with the peculiar contractions of the uterus"

without the patient was relieved entirely from pain. It has been proved by frequently repeated trials that general sensibility may be abolished without the special senses being affected. Prof. Ward relates the case of a gentleman who inhaled Ether to obtain relief from pain arising from spasm of the bladder producing the desired effect while the sensiness remained as perfect as before. This is that the impression which we wish to produce upon the parturient woman and why may not

Ether prove an excellent adjuvant to the accoucheur in protracted cases of labor especially since it is known to produce relaxation of the mucous tissue with an increase of the mucous discharge.
One very powerful objection presents itself in the use of these agents is the diminution of susceptibility of the system to repeated inhalation so that each successive administration the dose must be rapidly increased but here we have those physiological laws before alluded to which

must guide us. The effects of a judicious administration of Ether pass off without any untoward symptoms in ninety nine cases of a hundred judging from reported cases and upon theoretical grounds of course cannot speak from experience. The quantity employed must be left to the discretion of the practitioner and its adaptation to the case in point. I believe firmly, if the rules which those familiar with its use have laid before are carefully observed there can be no

danger in its administration.
Having considered its effect
upon the mother let us ask
can there be any danger to
the fœtus in utero? this is
a mooted point some authors
state that it produces a
fearful increase of the fœtal
circulation others say it
produces no observable effect
whatever, be that as it may
we are perfectly well aware
that the child at the breast
can be affected through
the maternal system and
why may it not be in
the uterine remains to be

proven. But I believe it does
affect the foetus in Utero
if the mother is kept under
the influence of Ether for
any length of time for the
this reason, that the lungs
of the mother are not sufficiently inflated with the
mospheric air to properly
decarbonize the blood and
thus deprives the foetus of
the necessary nutrition and
as the blood of the mother
becomes to a considerable
degree, saturated with the
drug some of it at last
must be transferred to the

placenta and if continued for a long time four or five hours for instance which is often necessary to procure its beneficial effects it must accumulate in the placenta in a considerable amount and it is very natural to assume that the same effects will be produced in the foetus as in the mother, therefore it must produce venous congestion of the lungs and brain producing pulmonary or cerebral apoplexy and if insufficient to produce ob-

perspiration drenches the patient's clothing and stands in large drops over his forehead and breast and is of the same sickly and disagreeable odour common to low forms of fever and which has been likened to that of bed. The paroxysm may occur once, twice or four times in the twenty-four hours or they may assume more of the regular intermittent character and this is especially apt to occur where the patient has been exposed to malaria. The disease makes rapid progress. Emaciation becomes very marked. The breathing is more laboured. A dry cough sets in, followed in some cases by the expectoration of purulent matter and pneumonia and consolidation in these cases reveal serious organic lesions of the pulmonary tissue. Diarrhoea is generally

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
very soon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and
we can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
better, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of
Pyaemia the rigors, depression and general
constitutional [illegible] might be mis-
taken for some other [illegible] disease, but as the disease advances the
severe and persistent chills, the [illegible] and
sometimes jaundiced [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], so excessive

and exhausting and the prostration of all the vital powers with a tendency of the resistance [illegible] are developed [illegible] and rapid to indicate the true nature of the disease.

After death from Septicæmia the most marked changes are generally observed both in the solids and fluids of the body. The blood is generally more than usual and very coagulable. The fibrine seems present in much above the normal amount and in some cases we find both cavities of the heart, vena and arteries filled with large gelatinous clots and the red corpuscles floating in the serum. There are

several different ways in which the materies morbi may display its effects upon the solids. In some cases so intensely morbid is it in its character that the nervous system is completely overwhelmed and life destroyed without the development of any local phenomena. Again the serous membranes may be more especially concerned and we may have pericarditis, pleurisy, peritonitis, meningitis and synovitis of the different joints with a deposit of purulent fluid in each case. And then again abscesses may form in different organs. The lungs are the most frequently affected and then the liver, spleen, kidneys, brain, eye and prostate gland are all liable to become affected in the order of frequency in which they have been named

The eye is sometimes so distended with matter as to burst and [illegible] a most [illegible] appearance. [illegible] an abscess is [illegible] an irregular with ragged margins containing a morbid greyish, purulent matter in which float particles of a plastic [illegible] sometimes the blood has an [illegible] appearance. They are of various sizes, from that of a pin's head to that of an orange. The organ may also contain one or again the entire surface may be covered with them. The fibrous capsule of the kidney is in some cases [illegible] formed into cysts which are filled with badly elaborated pus.

The prognosis in this disease is always extremely unfavorable.

a vast majority of those afflicted, have and this is especially true concerning the traumatic variety, indeed it is contended by Surgeons of great ability and experience that the disease is necessarily fatal and that in those cases in which cures have been reported, there was an error in diagnosis. Other surgeons to the contrary contend that the disease has its middle ear as its severer form. There are cases, they say, which consist of a slight febrile attack merely followed by one or two abscesses which burst or are opened and healed and which do not cause more than the recovery of the patient. In such cases the risk of blood poisoning scarcely occurs to us, and yet they maintain, that such cases are of the

same kind with the formidable and rapidly fatal forms of the disease, being connected to them by an intermediate range of cases varying in severity and in the opportunity they afford for the treatment. Such cases undoubtedly do occur in every Hospital and it is in just such cases that the wonderful cures have been reported in Pyaemia. But it may fairly be doubted whether such cases ought really to be considered as genuine Pyaemia. The frequency of fatal issues was not by the excessive discharge in the wounds, having some [illegible] losing ground for a few days [illegible] unless [illegible] under a supporting treatment and good [illegible]

diet. yet these very cases have been re-
ported as recoveries from Syphilis.

The treatment of Syphilis
consist generally in those measures
calculated to purify the blood and to subvert
the vital powers. The exciting cause should
be sought for and removed. The most rigid
attention to the laws of Hygiene are absolutely
indispensable. The patient must immediate-
ly be placed in a situation where he can
obtain an abundance of fresh air,
the bedclothes should be changed frequent-
ly and some disinfectant used around the
bed. The slough or wound if it be a case
of the traumatic variety should be freely
opened and free exit given to pus. Stimu-
lating liquor to be administered to-

Baths the Solution of the Permanganate of Potassa should be used freely, and the baths and the dressings frequently renewed the vitiated secretions of the parts not being allowed to accumulate. The Permanganate dressings may in some cases be very beneficially followed by a large fermenting cataplasm of bran and cinchona bark and liquor. Dilute Ammonia. Quinia and Opium in Salt Sea and Milk punch constitute our great reliance in maintaining the vital powers. Quinia from its known efficacy in Puerperal Fever has been preferred in the other forms of Septicemia. From the experiments of Professor Polli with Sulphurous Acid and its compounds, the

results of which were published in this country a year or two ago, high expectations were formed of the use of the drug in cases of purulent infection. It was shown by Professor Polli that sulphurous acid and its alkaline compounds possess the singular property of arresting fermentation and of preventing all calcareous action and furthermore that the alkaline compounds could be borne by the stomach when given in large doses. Now as Pyæmia is supposed to depend on a zymotic action in the blood, the sulphites would seem to be most appropriate remedies. They have been used in great many cases and two cases have lately been reported in which the beneficial effect was

used! I have seen the hypophosphite of soda given in a variety of cases but without any apparent benefit. The Iodide of Potassium has been found useful in some case of that variety of the disease known as Cellulitis Umnata. The greatest care of the surgeon has constantly be directed to warding off this disease, as it is the prolific treatment upon which our greatest reliance is to be placed. The crowding together of patients in a hospital should in all cases most zealously be avoided. Fresh air should be amplified in abundance. Food should be wholesome and nourishing and cleanliness carefully attended to. In short we should endeavour by all these measures which

are conducive to the general health of the patient to prevent the recurrence of this fatal malady.

1865

An
Inaugural Dissertation
on
Anaesthesia in Labor
Submitted to the Examination
of the
Provost Regents
and
Faculty of Physic
of the
University of Maryland
for the
Degree of Doctor of Medicine
By
William Booth
of
Maryland

Anaesthesia in Labor

Gentlemen of the Faculty of the University of Maryland in compliance with the rules and regulations of this institution I submit the following piece of composition for your perusal in order that you may be enabled to determine its conjunction with the weekly and final examinations, whether I, as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine am qualified for the duties devolving upon one possessing that title. I propose discussing the

propriety of the employment of anaesthetics in labor to the best of my humble ability. To the scrupulously conscientious the application of this result of the advancement of science to the mitigation of the agonies of the parturient woman many obstacles may present themselves because it seems to conflict with that Divine Decree in sorrow and pain shall we bring forth our offspring. But Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh was not the first to apply these agents

in the obstetric art has most beautifully combatted the objection with the application of a similar decree in regard to man for such he shall not forego the use of machinery because it was said, "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." Doctors Morton and Jackson both of Boston Massachusetts appear to have been the first to recognise in certain elastic fluids the power of deadening pain, the first public trial of it was made in one of the hospitals of that state in

the same year of its discovery Eighteen Hundred and Forty Six during the operation of amputating the thigh of a young girl superintended by Dr. Warren. Ether was used, and the operation proving successful its fame diffused itself seemingly with electrical speed far and wide over the land for all mankind must hail with infinite joy the discovery of an agent which can bestow such a boon and thus mitigate the horrors and tortures of a surgeon's knife and amputation in fact

at least the principal curse
rests upon the female sex.
The agents which are used
for this purpose are Ether
and Chloroform, and as I do
not deem it necessary to enter
into a description of their
chemical composition, shall
pass on to a description of
their separate effects upon
the system, which is necessary
for the accomplishment of the
end I have in view. In the
first place let us consider the
effect which Ether produces
upon the system it acts very
much the same as all the

cerebral stimulants as alcohol opium &c, and the analogy between their effects is very well exhibited in the fact that the pernicious habitual use of either alcohol or opium renders the system less susceptible to the influence of Ether and the rapidity and brevity of its action class it among the diffusible stimulants. We shall only notice its effects by inhalation and the first impression is irritation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes trachea and larynx producing coughing

have been deceived in their cases by an excessive number of the white corpuscles of the blood which are so exactly similar in their physical and chemical characters to those of pus as to make it an impossibility to distinguish the two. This resemblance between the pus-globules and the white corpuscles of the blood has already been noticed by other writers. The great French pathologist Donne, indeed, tells us that in certain cases he has found so great a number of white corpuscles in the blood so precisely similar to pus-globules that he would have been led to consider these cases of purulent infection if the morbid appearances and the autopsies had not forced him to adopt the idea of Schorrhemia, says Donne, a term which should be applied to the disease

which is undoubtedly caused by the introduction into the blood of some peculiar animal poison derived from morbid pus and not of good and laudable pus which itself is never absorbed and which has been injected into the veins of animals without causing any of the symptoms of Pyaemia.

Among the predisposing causes of this malady may in general be assigned whatever tends to lower the vital powers or to deteriorate the blood and especially a peculiar diathesis which in some unknown way favors the invasion of the disease. The neglect of proper hygienic regulations is a powerful predisposing cause and to this may be attributed the prevalence of the disease in large hospitals and in comparative ca

occurrence in private practice. The disease has been noticed as especially apt to follow lacerated wounds and surgical operations involving the bone, particularly the thigh bone and the cranium. Pus in abscesses are also a frequent cause. Old fractures, perhaps after the bones have united and the wound healed, may from some cause begin to suppurate and speedily give rise to the disease. I have seen a case of this kind. The patient, eight months after the wound which was a compound fracture of the thigh had healed, since which time he had been to all appearances perfectly well and was walking about prior to the complaining of his limb, was suddenly stricken down with a low muttering delirium and other symptoms of Pyæmia. After death

which took place in the fluid [illegible]
abscesses were discovered in the lungs and
liver and pus was collected in the
callus of the old fracture. [illegible] of
the veins have always been considered
particularly dangerous so well as
to be followed by numerous infection. Indeed
the simple operation of venesection has
more than one instance been followed by
such a result. The ulcerations of Peyer's glands
in Typhoid fever are occasionally followed by
Pyaemia. Should the wound [illegible]
arise from this cause. The lower lobes of the
lungs were hollowed out into large abscesses
which opened into the pleural cavities. The
abscesses and pleural sacs were all filled
with a morbid pus. Numerous abscesses had

are formed over different parts of the body, one of which is a very large one in the left axilla opened in the general way.

A most fatal form of Pyaemia and one specially dreaded by the obstetrician is that of Puerperal Pyaemia. This form frequently prevails epidemically and seems to have some peculiar connection with Erysipelas. It undoubtedly has in many instances been conveyed to the lying-in chamber by the physician himself after having a case of Erysipelas. Pyaemia often stands alone [illegible] issue in cases of [illegible] [illegible] open [illegible] in the cellular tissue [illegible] made [illegible]. And then again we have a mixed [illegible] form of the disease known as Pu-

[illegible] Venenata a diffused [illegible] of the cellular tissue arising from dissection wounds, the glanders, the bites of venemous reptiles and the stings of certain insects. It has been asserted of certain waters that they are so bad be such a thing as an Adiphalic Insania that it could only occur subsequent to a suppurative inflammation in some form of [illegible] and yet cases occasionally occur in which it is impossible to determine the [illegible] suppurative point and which seem to have their source in the diseased state of the blood. I saw a case of this kind lately. The patient was [illegible] the Hospital in an emaciated condition and subject to frequent chills and [illegible]

perspirations. He had been much worn down by fatigue and exposure, and stated that he had been in bad health for the six months previous to enlistment. He never had had any cough nor did he expectorate any. He failed very rapidly. A dry cough now set in and he complained of pain over the left chest, which on percussion was unusually resonant, a most beautiful amphoric resonance and a tympanitic tinkling were heard over the same side. Numerous abscesses quickly made their appearance over his body and death took place within the second week after admission. After death numerous abscesses were discovered scattered through the kidneys and liver. The lower lobe of the left lung contained

small abscesses opening into the pleural cavity. The abscesses all had the appearance of being recently formed. There was no deposit of tuberculous matter in any part of the body, no ulcers in the bowels, nor could any traces of inflammation be discovered in the veins.

Pyaemia is generally ushered in by a certain degree of irritability and restlessness on the part of the patient which may last for a period varying in duration in different cases. The countenance of the patient exhibits an aspect of great anxiety as if fearing the occurrence of some terrible calamity. Any wound which may exist commences about this time to assume an unhealthy appearance and gradually

suppuration is retarded or ceases altogether. In some cases however the [illegible] throughout the whole course of the disease. Frequently a loose state of the bowels may be observed at this time, at other times there is obstinate constipation. These precursory symptoms however rarely last very long. A distinct chill soon marks the full development of the disease; sometimes this is very severe lasting from a few minutes to an hour or more; at other times the patient only complains of a sense of coldness. This follows the stage of [illegible]. The skin becomes dry and harsh, the tongue furred and [illegible] in the earlier stage it may be somewhat full & [illegible] but is [illegible]. The pulse is accelerated and labored. The face

assumes a hectic flush, headache is generally severe and thirst urgent. The appetite is unless wanting, indeed, irritability of the stomach forms a most distressing symptom throughout the whole course of the disease. The tongue which at first may be covered with a whitish or yellowish fur quickly changes to an appearance similar to that met with in the worst forms of Typhus Fever, to which this disease bears a great resemblance in the severity of its symptoms. They commonly but by no means constantly the skin presents an icteric hue and there is tenderness over the region of the liver. The sweating stage follows the fever. This is generally very profuse and very exhausting to the patient. The

fills the vessles too fast.
If febrile symptoms arise the case is still more dangerous.
When the hemorrhage proceeds from an interruption of the process of restoration, our principle remedy consists in exciting the contraction of the uterus by use of astringent clysters, thrown into the uterus by a syringe, the administration of ergot, by friction upon the abdomen, and sometimes benefit can be obtained by the exhibition of a gentle emetic. We can also check hemorrhage and save blood by the prompt application of the tampon, but of all plugs in

the case of hemorrhage the arm is the best, as with the presence of the hand in the uterine cavity will excite the organ to contraction. The arm furnishes the most efficient tampon. We should diminish the action of the vessels themselves, by allaying or removing every irritation; by avoiding the frequent use of stimulants or attempts to fill the vessels too quickly. The feeling of sinking, sickness, tendency to syncope, &c, are to be obviated by means already pointed out, lastly. Turning aqua Cochlearis is to be used

by rest, cool air, the use of sulphuric acid or other tonics, bathing the pubis and back with cold water, and injecting an astringent fluid, such as a solution of tannin or zinci sulphas, three or four times per day, into the uterus.

If the pulse be frequent the exhibition of digitalis for a short time may be beneficial. If the pain in the back is very severe, a warm plaster will be of advantage, and if the pulse be soft an anodyne should be administered.

In slight cases, the application of cloths dipped in cold vinegar

and water applied to the bed does good. In ulcerative hemorrhage when its of passive nature, other remedies failing sometimes a blister to the abdomen will give prompt relief. Rest, application of cold, opium, opium & lead or Sacc, Ergot, introduction of the hand, Exhibition of the acids, lotions, manipulations, & blisters, seldome fail to relieve the patient.

Henry

1265

A Thesis on

"Tania"

For the degree of

"Doctor of Medicine"

in the

University of Maryland.

1865

by

Henry M. Elderdice.

Med. Cadet. U. S. A.

1865

[illegible] of Psaenia may be cited a number of cases which, although originating under various circumstances and differing in the severity of their symptoms as well as in the extent and duration of the local phenomena to which they give rise, are all nevertheless of the same essential nature. That is, they depend upon a peculiar morbid state of the [illegible], which is [illegible] by the administration of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. These cases are [illegible] of the appearance of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the word Psaenia, derived from the Greek πνον ἀμα [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

term origin [illegible] by at [illegible] time. [illegible]
word [illegible] [illegible]
used by Dr Quain & Dunglison of Edinburgh as
a substitute for that [illegible] as appears
more nearly our knowledge of the nature of the
disease. It [illegible] other [illegible] of the [illegible] as
putrescent infection, putrescent absorption, putrescent
fever &c.

Although we cannot trace back
the nosological history of Pyæmia to a period
of very great antiquity, nevertheless as all
causes infl[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
known to give rise to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] that must have existed from the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the earliest inhabitants of our world. We find some vague intimations in Jewish [illegible] scattered among the writings of the Hippocratean School, but it was not until the time of Schwann that any definite notion was made of the subject. He, in clear, pointed out the existence of putrefaction as one in certain cases. Dorsman in one of his Aphorisms tells us that "when pus is allowed to remain in a wound for any length of time, it undergoes various changes, becomes putrid and acrid and [illegible] it is a bad in this condition it [illegible] the veins, lymphatics or the broken extremities of the vessels mingles with the blood and concentrating in the smaller [illegible] strangles their functions and brings

about grave maladies. Van Swieten in his "Commentaries" makes mention of several cases of metastatic abscesses supervening upon injuries and the [illegible]. Morgagni also has reported some cases of abscesses of the lungs following wounds of the head, also some metastatic abscesses of the heart, liver and kidneys. It is said that to John Hunter the great English Surgeon is due the honor of first demonstrating the presence of pus-corpuscles in the blood of those who die of this disease. After Hunter a host of others among whom may be mentioned the distinguished names of M. Arnaud, [illegible] Cruveilhier, Andral, Gulliver, Bennett and [illegible] [illegible] the studies of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It is to be regretted that up to this time so little practical good concerning the treatment of the disease has resulted from our labors. Yet it is to them that we are indebted for our present knowledge concerning its etiology and pathology.

The immediate cause of Pyæmia Virchow tells us "must still be reckoned among the most controverted of subjects." Many hypotheses have been formed to account for the presence of the numerous abscesses which arise so quickly in different parts of the body in this disease. The theory upon this subject, the one mentioned by the older writers and certainly the one which has the merit of simplicity, was that the pus was absorbed from the point of suppuration by means of the veins or lymphatics and con-

cells being larger than those of the bone were unable to pass through the minute canaliculi and being detained in these, coalesced and consequently increased in size [illegible] the sinuses. It was stated to have been pus was frequently contained in the sinuses observed but could, however, be supposed to the suppurating bone, which itself was undergoing at the time discharging. Ogston was attributed to a suppurative caliber and this brought about by the absorption of some irritating substance either bone or some of its constituents. In support of this view Ogston performed as well known experiment in [illegible]. In one case he [illegible] into the shaft of the femur of a young dog. [illegible] examination of the animal at [illegible]

took place in a few days minute particles of mercury were found to be deposited in the lungs each surrounded by a zone of inflammatory redness; when the quantity of mercury was small the amount of lower and small abscesses were found in the lungs containing a small particle of mercury. In these cases the metal was supposed to gain entrance into the blood by means of the veins in the cancellous portion of the bone and was thought frequently mixed the circulation in the same manner. And it is a well known fact among surgeons that mercury can be, but rarely is, absorbed after a fracture or surgical operation where the bones have been involved. Now it was argued against this view in which the lungs were supposed to

absorbed that abscesses frequently disappear by absorption without giving rise to any of those morbid phenomena which characterize Pyaemia. To this it was answered that pus which is removed by ordinary absorption is so altered before it reaches the blood as to render it innocuous, but that to produce the disease it was necessary that pus as such, pus in its entirance should enter the veins and mingle with the blood. From the more modern researches of Virchow, however, it would seem that for pus as pus to be absorbed is an impossibility. The fluid, being composed of water holding in solution a few salts may be absorbed, leaving behind the shrivelled pus cells and the many other elements forming a bit of [illegible] [illegible] other cases they may be [illegible] a

fatty or amorphous or [illegible] and
covered with an emulsive mass, consisting
of water, some albuminous matter and fat;
easily absorbed and thus the walls
of the abscess may be carried away. If the
solidity of an abscess bursting into a vein
[illegible] the only means by which it can be
done possible for, but in the middle
[illegible] the circulation from without, and
even in this case the vessel would pro-
bably be obliterated before this could happen.
Another theory concerning the formation of the
metastatic abscesses was that of a secondary
native hæmorrhoid, in which the pus was sup-
posed to be formed within the vessel by an
inflammation propagated from the internal
of the vein being in contact with the pound

of suppuration. Inflammation of the gland. Gutherie tells us, it is of two kinds, having inflammation like that which occurs in the disease known as Phlegmonous Bubonis in which the patient generally recovers; and the suppurative variety like that which occurs in Venereal Bubonis which is generally fatal: This suppurative bubonis Dr. Todd, considers as the most direct and frequent cause of Septicæmia. Among the more recent hypotheses concerning the etiology of this disease is one advanced and ably advocated by Dr. Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh and has consisted in the presence of microscopical organisms in the blood of our patients. This adventitious, parasitic organism albuminoid in nature has been found in the blood, urine, sweat,

of the organ. Afterwards the same attention is to be paid as in any other case such as applying the abdominal bandage &c. It sometimes happens that a part of the placenta adheres quite firmly to the uterus, in such cases we should be aware that there is no danger in being deliberate, and should avoid the rude attempt to separate it. It is bad practice to trust more to ones hands than to the contraction of the uterine fibres. If assistance is at hand, and proper precautions taken the

moment the flow takes place we need not apprehend fatal consequences as a general thing, but if much blood have been lost before timely aid could be procured the strength may be irreparably sunk. In this class of cases we should not only endeavour to excite the uterus to contraction in order to prevent further injury, but must well nurse the remaining powers of life. We must lose no time in the introduction of the hand into the uterine cavity, in the application of cold and gentle mas-

ipulation upon the abdomen, give something to sustain, for this purpose, we may give some of the cordials. Madeira wine in small quantities, or soup, or beef tea properly seasoned. In such cases I think it always necessary to administer Ergot, in doses of grs. xv - xx of the pulv. or so many gtt of the F. Extract every fifteen or twenty minutes till contraction is thoroughly established. We should advise a bandage around the patient provided this can be placed without moving the patient much

But as soon as the
danger is over, should
be avoided, by improper
attempts to restore the patient
prematurely, by urging
her about she has not sufficiently
recovered. The state of
the stomach is to be closely
watched, preventing as far
as possible that feeling of
sinking which is so apt to
occur in all floodings.
The food or cordials are to be
given in small quantities so
as not to overload the stomach
and cause nausea, or as soon
as the system begins to revive

when the pulse become steady they should be omitted or decreased for if presisted in to the same extent, fever or inflammation may be excited.
Opiates are by far of greater service after delivery in all cases of uterine hemorrhage. They are the safest and best cordials, and should be exhibited in all cases.
The dose ought to be proportioned according to the urgency varying from gtt xx - lx. In some cases where the debility was very great we have instances where five gr doses of solid opium, or gtt C

of Tinct. opii have been given but I think the necessities for such large exhibitions are rare. A combination of opium cum Plumbi Acetas, I think is much better. Sometimes we use, and derive much benefit from the mineral acids. Again some authors recommend the introduction of a peeled lemon into the uterine cavity and by expressing the juice stimulate the organ to its tonic action. When the hemorrhage has reduced the patient to complete syncope the case is alarming: yet the danger is not the same

in every instance, as some women faint from far slighter causes than others. A state of perfect rest is to be enjoined a little wine, brandy, or Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, given after the opiate to rouse the system & have the feet wrapped in flannel. Friction on the region of the stomach with some stimulating embrocation as volatile liniment or Spts. Camph. may be useful. We should not prevent the patient from sleeping but should attend so far to the advice as not to allow the slumber, (for she never sleeps profoun-

-dly) to interfere with the administration of such cordials or nourishment as may be requisite.
When the placenta is rashly torn away, immediately after the delivery of the child or suddenly extracted upon the accession of hemorrhage, we find the uterus does not contract properly, and the vessels pour out blood plentifully. This in part flows from the vagina, but much remains in the cavity of the uterus it there coagulates and retards

the free discharge of the fluid by the vagina, thus blood may still be poured into the womb which becomes distended to often a great size. So it appears that after delivery the hemorrhage may be apparent or may be concealed. When it is apparent it is always discovered by the patient, but when confined in the uterus it is only known by its effects; the pulse sinks, the countenance becomes pale, the strength vanishes, and a fainting fit precedes the fatal catastrophe.

Sometimes hemorrhage comes on when the placenta has not been rashly torn away, but in this case, it generally occurs from injudicious exertion, or motion. Motion not only impairs contraction of the uterus but powerfully excites the circulation. The continued application of heat, mental agitation, or the use of stimulants may either produce or renew hemorrhage.

Another cause of hemorrhage is the partial or complete inversion of the uterus, which can alone be discovered by

examination. The retention of a small portion of the placenta which firmly adhered to the uterus is also a cause of hemorrhage, and the flow may be renewed for several days until that portion is thrown off. It may also happen that from some agitation of mind or morbid state of the system the uterus may not go regularly on in its process of contraction or restoration to the unimpregnated state. In this case the cavity may be filled with blood which forms a coagulum, and is expelled with fluid discharge.

The womb may remain stationary for a considerable time, and the coagula be successively expelled with slight pains, and no small degree of hemorrhage. These symptoms very much resemble those of a retention of a part of the placenta, and cannot easily with certainty be distinguished, - however in this case we have less of the fœtid smell and we never discover any shreds, or portion of the placenta, to be expelled. - whilst if the coagulum is entire it has exactly the shape of the uterine cavity.

Again if version has been used

before the uterus has been perfectly restored, there may be excited a draining of blood, which does not in general come very rapidly but of such constant continuance amounts ultimately to a considerable quantity and impairs the strength and health of the woman in a great degree.

This species of hemorrhage has been denominated "menorrhagia lochialis". When hemorrhage under external or internal takes place, in moderate quantity immediately after the expulsion of the placenta, and when the system does not seem to suffer

materially, we may be satisfied with firmly supporting the uterus by external pressure, and applying a dry cloth to the orifice of the vagina. The blood thus coagulates in the cavity of the uterus, which being supported by the bandage, does not distend, and the fibres are soon thus excited to contraction. The after pains are to be expected but the fear of hemorrhage is removed. This is sometimes the case when there has been no external hemorrhage, but that blood has been slowly poured into the cavity of the uterus.

there is little if any inconvenience found to exist from it until by the pressure of the distended womb upon the neck of the bladder a retention of the urine is caused attended with severe pain in the abdomen. This can in general be relieved instantly by inserting the finger in the vagina and raising the uterus but should this treatment not be effectual the catheter must be employed. But whenever hemorrhage takes place in such extent as to endange the life of the patient, and produce the effects

already mentioned, then we must interfere more actively, still remembering that the safety, and security of her life depends solely upon uterine contraction.
This as I have said before depends upon the introduction of the hand into the uterine cavity, administration of ergot in doses of grs. xv - xx of the pulv. or as many gtt. of the ext. Extract, in from twenty thirty minutes, and application of cold externally, generally, but internally also in very severe cases.
This may be done by carrying

ice, or a sponge into the cavity of the womb, or by throwing a stream of water into the uterus by a syringe.
We must also proceed with opiates, cordials, and nourishment upon rules formally stated for recovery: and we should not be in a hurry to leave our patient, as the hemorhage may be renewed, and the patient lost before we can return.
When the hemorrhage proceeds from irregular contraction of the uterus, and is accompanied with grinding pain in the abdomen a full dose of

opium seldom fails to relieve the patient. If the placenta has been torn and a portion be remaining attached to the uterus, the hemorrhage is often very obstinate. Both clotted and fluid blood will be discharged repeatedly — an offensive smell proceeds from the uterus, and at last that portion of the placenta will be thrown off in a putrid state, after the lapse of many days. By examination we find the os uteri soft, open and irregular. If by the introduction of the finger we find

any thing within the uterus, it should be very carefully removed, - we are not to use force or much irritation either in our examinations or attempts to extract, lest we inflame the womb. It is more advisable to use the tampon so as to confine the blood and excite the uterine contraction. We may injection cold and astringent fluids for the same purpose, - or sometimes a gentle emetic may answer the purpose. The bowels are to be kept open and the strength supported by mild and nourishing diet, but care should be taken not to

from the fundus uteri.
Not other times a band of circular fibers contract at or about the central portion of the organ, including the placenta above it, this is called hour-glass contraction.
To prevent flooding it is evident it must be done by preserving the action of the uterus, and strictly avoiding whatever is predisposed to increase the force of the circulation.
One of the most powerful means of repressing the

action consists in not allowing it to disgorge its self too suddenly. It frequently happens when the child is instantaneously expelled by a long contraction, being in a manner projected from the uterus, or when the body is speedily pulled out, when even the head is born, that hemorrhage presents itself, and in a majority of cases we find hour glass contraction which placenta is retained.

In predisposed cases labor must not be accelerated, the stage of expulsion should be gradual, instead of extraordinary

the body of the child, we should rather retard the expulsion when it is deemed likely to take place rapidly. We must here recollect that the dexterity and skill of the accoucheur does not by any means depend upon the velocity with which he delivers the woman as in practice could be more deleterious, or fraught with more untoward accidents, or produce sadder calamities. Against unexcited uterine contraction by supporting the abdomen and making gentle pressure and manipulations on it with the hand immediately after delivery. Some accoucheurs adopt this practice

is not so frequently necessary, while others, among whom our own Prof. G. W. Mittenberger M.D. primus inter pares, say it should never be omitted, and has cited us to cases of the sadest character solely from the neglect of it. We should avoid all exhibition of stimulants while the circulation is to be moderated by free admission of cool air, by diminishing the quantity of bed clothing, and by enjoining a state of perfect rest. If these precautions are all duly observed we seldom need fear hemorrhage after the

delivery of the infant, unless we meet with a particularly predisposed subject.
These we find of lax fibre, easily fatigued, and flustrated, and most generally subject to hysterical affections.
When such a patient comes under our treatment, we should give a full dose of Tinct. Opii immediately after delivery and on the first appearance of discharge introduce the hand into the uterus with the other hand upon the abdomen to excite contraction and thereby prevent the hemorrhage which

would undoubtedly take place were these means neglected. We are by no means to interfere with the placenta, or endeavour to extract it. Our sole aim is to excite uterine contraction and make it in due time expel the secundines. The hand should not be withdrawn until it is forcibly expelled by the contraction of the womb. This gives but little pain and may be attended with most important consequences to the future health and welfare of the patient.

We should, says our Professor

never leave the bedside under an hour, during which time we should make frequent examinations to ascertain that there is no unusual discharge. The instant a patient is seized with hemorrhage after delivery we should take the proper steps to excite contraction of the uterus upon which alone we can place our hopes of safety. We can always command two powerful remedies, the introduction of the hand into the cavity of the uterus and the application of cold.

The retention of the placenta is not in general the cause of the hemorrhage, but a joint effect, together with it, of the torpor of the uterus.
Our primary object is then not to extract the placenta, but to excite the contractile powers of the uterus.
If we introduce the hand, grasp the placenta, and tear it forcably away we are exceedingly apt to injure the uterus, or if we endeavour to extract it by pulling upon the cord, we either tear the cord or invert the womb so we can certainly not

rely on either as checking the flow We should introduce the hand using the cord as a director, pass it to the placenta. We do not attempt to bring it away but press upon it with the backs of the hand to excite the uterus to contract, and thereby separate it, or if it be already detached and lying in the cavity of the womb we should move the hand gently to excite the uterus to action, but neither extract the placenta or with drawn the hand till both are expelled by the contraction of the womb.

The contraction of the uterus will be powerfully augmented by the application of cold. This can be done by applying clothes dipped in cold water to the abdomen, or a more exciting method is by dashing the water upon it.
We in desperate, and obstinate cases, may saturate a sponge with cold water and carry it in the hollow of the hand up to the fundus uteri.
Ice has been introduced with happy effects into the cavity of the womb, but as a general thing the external application

of cold will be sufficient.
Sometimes we find it necessary to alternate with cold and warm applications when there is excessive inertia - for this purpose we have two vessels one containing warm water, the other cold, while we dash the patient alternately with each. The uterus may assume the hour-glass contraction either befor or after the expulsion of the placenta.
The symptoms of this spasm of the uterus - are, severe pain in the back, great depression of strength, pulse are feeble

nausea, paleness, and lastly comes uterine hemorrhage, which is often early and profuse, but this is not the sole cause of the sinking and debility; for these often precede even internal hemor-rhage, though they are speedily increased by it to an alarming extent. We are in this stage to give a full dose of Tinct. Opii in a little wine, and repeat the latter very cautiously at inter-vals, if necessary.

We must also loose no time in introducing the hand into the uterus, and gradually and cautiously dilate the structure

so as to pass the hand into the upper cept of the uterus thus stimulating it to a regular and universal contraction, and in so-doing we will be greatly assisted by applying cold water to the abdomen or by sprinkling it smartly with a cloth or sponge.
If the placenta is still retained it should be slowly withdrawn by passing the hand between it and its uterine surface and as it were shave its connection asunder, it is then to be enclosed in the hand and allowed to remain till expelled by contraction

by Graham or Liebig the eclectic and profound chemists of Germany I think the system may be thrown into positive or negative state by the simple influence of corresponding kinds of nutrition. For probably food is capable of inducing the most violent chill or fever, and of keeping up the diminished and accelerated action of alone for a sufficient period to produce a local chronic disease. On the same principle, if the system is in an extreme positive state, the use of negative substances and proper medicines, for a sufficient length of time will supply the required amount of actinic and vital electricity, and an equilibrium of the circulative powers and temperature are the happy consequences, and vice versa.

And negative diseases may be cured by the use of proper food and medicines also. So likewise are the splendid truths now in the possession of the medical faculty, indispensible to the development of those heavenly principles which clergymen deem essential to present and future happiness.

(Signed) Samson Parsons

1865

An Inaugural Dissertation On Uterine Hemorrhage.

Submitted to the Examination of the Provost, Regents, and Faculty of Physic, of the University of Maryland: for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By Samuel Harlan Reed, of Maryland.

Uterine Hemorrhage

Uterine hemorrhage is essentially caused by torpor, or inertia, of the muscular coat of the uterus. In labour which is natural, after the expulsion of the fœtus the uterus contracts enough to loosen the attachment of the placenta, and its membranes, to its surface, and afterwards to expel them. This work is always accompanied by the discharge of blood, but the quantity is generally small.

If however, the uterine fibers do not sufficiently contract after the expulsion of the child, to reduce the diameter of the vessels and at the same time accommodate the size of the organ to the substance remaining in its cavity, then provided the placenta and membranes be entirely or in part separated, the vessels which pass from the uterus to the ovum shall be open and unsupported and will pour out blood with as

impetuosity proportional to their size, and the force of the circulation.
This will continue till syncope retards the motion, or coagulation causes the mouths of the vessels to close.
The fibers may become inactive or have their tonic contractive powers impaired immediately succeeding the pain which expels the gases.
This though will depend upon circumstances - if the woman be healthy - if

the labour has been of long duration, or if the child has at last been expelled suddenly by a strong but only momentary contraction.

If this is the case the hemorrhage appears very soon after the delivery and before the placenta has come away.

We find it profuse and it, and it produces the usual effects of hemorrhage upon the system.

The effect on pulse and on feeling the uterus is

follow hemorrhage before delivery, for the loss is instant and extensive.
The first gush however does not produce great debility, because it consists chiefly of the blood, which formerly circulated in the uterus, and is therefore not taken directly from the general system; and the separation of the placenta not being wholly effected at once, the loss at first is more slow.
Immediately after this first gush, the effect from the rest is all the danger:

and it is not an unusual thing for the patient to die, if not properly assisted, in two or fifteen minutes after the birth of the child.

If the hemorrhage occurs after the delivery, the woman must remain at first to discover it, and to say when is an unusual amount discharged. On examination, it is found to be the case; should at first the pulse is not so much affected, no the counten-ance much altered.

In the space of one minute perhaps the pulse sinks, and

the face becomes pale, and very extremities cold, and respiration performed with a sigh, or after lying quiet for a short time, she brings a long sigh, and seems trying to awake from slumber.

She complains of nausea, and immediately vomits; throws out her arms, turns off the bed clothes and seems anxious for breath, she complains of cold, or perhaps is restless and begs of her attendants not to be disturbed; or lies in a state closely approaching syncope, or gazes wildly

about her, and is extremely restless, breathes with great difficulty, and quick expires. The danger of flooding is universally known, and it very often requires no small degree of composure, and steadiness in the practitioner to prevent either mischievous interference, or to procure necessary aid from those in attendance. This inertia of the uterus is sometimes so great and universal that when the hand is introduced it passes almost up to the stomach, it rests with such little resistance

without consequences at first owing to the unparalleled resistance which the organization makes, the individual experiences a few disturbing sensations and these are admonitions, but ultimately if these repeated warnings are unheeded, and transgressions is persisted in the system will sink under the the combined effects of long continued causes and constitutional disturbances, the individual may eat unwholesome food such as meat infested with Trichinae or drink unwholesome beverages, for several days or weeks, without experiencing any especial uneasiness or irritability But the disturbed vital principles record the insult or violation of these various

causes and particular habits; and, in the end, it brings the individualism before the bar of nature, there to answer for deeds done in the body; and to experience the legitimate consequences of the past transgressions. Nature is built upon the principles of justice and reciprocation, She gives and takes, bestows and demands, protects and requires protection. We are inexpressibly blest with bestowments, and privileges from the inexhaustible fountain of nature. Our sphere of health, and happiness is expansive and progressive. When the body and mind are allowed to remain in their natural, normal sphere of action the individual is capable of wonderfully

experience, purest of enjoyments But when any one or a combination, of these already mentioned causes are permitted to act upon the vital forces, Then the individual is pressed into one or the other of the extremes which has been represented and the legitimate consequences (or disease) is developed in their form and violence proportioned to the extent of the deviation of the system from the sphere of health Some constitutions can resist disease for years, others for months, others for weeks but some some organizations and temperaments sink into a a low state of disease by the action of slight causes of but a few days continuance Whatever the length of time involved, or the cause engaged in the development

ment of disease the system will certainly be found more of the deviating paths, and will in some particular degree, be removed from the healthy state. The foregoing exposition of the Philosophy of disease furnishes the following conclusion. That disease is discord, and that this disease originates in a want of equilibrium in the circulation of the vital principles through the organism. And that the vital principles is an organization of refined, and sublimated materials. And that those physical developements which are called disease (by the medical faculty) are evidences of constitutional or vital disturbances, and consequently have innumerable symptoms and forms.

That a preponderation of a positive over a negative state, or vice versa, is the primary and sometimes the immediate cause of disease, and that, in the positive state the body is charged with a superabundance of vital magnetism or heat, with which there is a predomination of acids upon the positive surface, or serous membranes, and that in the negative state the system is charged with a superabundance of vital electricity, accompanied with a preponderance of alkali upon the negative surface or mucous membranes And that vital magnetism and electricity are the elements, and medium through which the vital forces of the body are nourished from the food, and kept

in a normal state. Although disease is an evil, and seldom exists, without introducing accompanying and leaving in its eccentric, and thorny paths a train of deforming and perplexing consequences, yet some individuals recover their normal condition more perfect than others.

Nutrition There are three kinds of food which possesses different and specific quantities of positive and negative vitality. These are negative positive and passive, combinations of matter, which man selects and appropriates to the wants, and perpetuation of his constitution. And it is necessary to health and happiness that he ascertains why and where these combination exists, and how and where to adapt

them to his system He must learn what to eat when diseased, and, when he is healthy, how to confirm and preserve harmony through life. Probably vegetable food is negative That Fish is passive, and that animal is positive That is to say Mutton Veal Beef and Venison &c do contain more more vitality than vegetables, and that, too, in a higher state of refinement and concentration, and Fish being a connecting substance between vegetable and animal cannot furnish the human organization with much valuable nutrition; yet it contributes something towards increasing the mass of matter in the muscular system, The relative power of different kinds of

food is but little understood except by chemists and physiologist, but several important results have been gained from the chemical examination of the various vegetable and animal compounds which exists in the earth. Man is a compound of all Nature consequently he possesses affinities for every thing in the subordinate kingdoms. And the nearer other organizations of matter approach man, the more are they adapted to his nature, and wants, and the more are they capable of imparting vitality, and energy to his constitution. There are many individuals whose habits, situation, occupation or state of health or mind, render it proper, and expedient that they should adopt the exclusive use of

vegetable food for months. Even chemistry demonstrates the indispensibleness of animal food to the human body. Vegetables are not so near man as animals are nor are the former capable of imparting that strength and vigor which the entire constitution of man constantly demands of nature. The ten thousand digestive and purifying processes in the physical man, are adequate to the steady vitalization and appropiation of animal substances especially if these substances are properly compounded, and taken in such quantities and at such periods as is proper. Hence it is an error to believe when we eat vegetables we are not eating meat for the former contains the latter undeveloped. The physiological

discovery that blood made from animal substances decomposes or decays several days in advance of vegetable blood, furnishes another reason why man should generally use the former as means of nourishment. Animal matter decomposes quicker than vegetable matter, simply because animal atoms always move with greater rapidity in consequence of being impregnated with more of the universal vital principles of Nature. And hence when these atoms, are committed to the human stomach they forthwith exert a positive and energetic influence by responding motions and forces of the organism. The rapid and refreshing processes to which animal substances naturally submit themselves, and are

subjected when ate by man compel them to quickly yield their innate vitality to the power of the human body, and hence decomposition or decay of the blood or other substances, into which these animal atoms, and vitality enter must be proportionally accelerated. But vegetable matter possesses less vitality, and innate vigor. It requires more on the part of the organism to effect an assimilation of its constituents with those parts of the system for which they entertain congenial sympathies, and, therefore the fibrin and albumen of the blood, do not readily decompose, and this is the strongest evidence that vegetable matter is negative and slow to to refine, and that animal matter is

positive and more prepared to enter into new and higher combinations of vitality. Mankind must not become sectarian in the physiology nor in the philosophy of food, but the mind should be directed how when and where negative passive or positive food is essential to the human body. This is the great secret to learn; In some diseases, the use of negative (or vegetable) food is powerfully influential in in restoring the organism to a state of health, the same is true of positive (or animal) substances and of passive mutton or Fish. Here is a field open to investigation; it will be found to yield a richer harvest of means adequate to the production of health, happiness, than any discoveries yet made

efforts to vomit which not unfrequently happens an emetic should be administered, a full dose of opium is often of great benefit. Much has been said about blood letting in this stage but it is now generally thought to be bad practice.

Hot stage. This stage demands the refrigerant treatment, cool drinks, the effervescing draught given every hour or two, soothes the stomach and diminishes fever. Cold is applied to the patient and promotes perspiration, it is sometimes necessary to bleed which should be indicated by a full strong and hard pulse with fever in any

particular part, the head for instance which would lead us to suspect the existence of inflammation in such cases bleeding, in any proper of the patient be select and vigorous, sponging the surface with cool water is also very agreeable and beneficial,

Secondary stage, it is only necessary in this stage to keep the patient in bed until it has passed, or at angrate to prevent to expose to cold and the consequent checking of the discharge,

Determination, the treatment of the inflammation is by far the most important of all, for it is

by the use of proper remedies, at this time we are unable to cure the disease, it is generally thought best to evacuate the bowels by means of calomel combined with jallot or rhubarb, or we may administer the comp cathartic pill which is quite as appropriate, it is not at all necessary that this should be done, for in some cases the time taken for a cathartic would be of the greatest importance, in the premonitory form of the disease for instance when the prognosis is so severe that the recession of another would be of great risk to the patient's life

of course in cases of this kind we would not wait the action of a cathartic before we began with the specific, which is Peruvian bark or one of its preparations the sulphate of quinine, this remedy will almost never fail in an ordinary uncomplicated intermittent. The quantity and time of administration must vary according to circumstances, from 12 to 20 gr distributed through the interval of rest or only sufficient as the disease ordinarily occurs, but in the presence of quinine should be given liberally when regard to stomach, so as of

possible to prevent the action
of another, 20, 40, and even 60 gr.
may be given in the course of
twenty four hours.
Some persons are more susceptible
to the influence of quinia than
others, and it generally seems
to shorten the necessary until the
characteristic effects are produced
as indicated by the tinnitus, or ringing
in the ears, or by a greater or less
degree of deafness.
In case when the intermittent
is severe and occurs at night, it
is best the whole quantity should
be administered in two or three doses,
in the day, and the remainder

often from chill, can must be
better thought be given at most
in the earlier part of the
intermission.
When the fever is complicated with
inflammation we should first
check the paroxysm by the use
of quinine and attend to the inflam-
-mation afterwards.
The quinine may be administered
either in pill or solution, the
latter form is preferable when
we wish the medicine to act quickly
from the fact that it already
prepared for absorption.
In many instances the disease is
at once arrested by quinine, and

there is no return of the paroxysm, tho' frequently, though the paroxysm lasts with the severity, and the succession is arrested at the second, sometimes, the paroxysm will return in a very mild form, with a scarcely perceptible chill or fever, this is indication that the miasm is not yet arrested, and the remedy should be persevered with until every vestige of the disease shall have disappeared. The paroxysm has a tendency to return on the seventh, fourteenth or twenty first days from the intermission of the paroxysm, which should be anticipated by the

administration of quinia,

Cases sometimes occur in which there is great irritability of the stomach so much that on how to resort to the rectum to introduce the medicine into the system, increasing the dose proportionally.

In cases of intermittent complicated with anemia it is always best to combine the quinia with some preparation of iron, It may happen that quinia cannot be obtained in that case it will fail altogether to cure the disease. The surer and best remedy is arsenic in the form of Fowler's solution, which is not quite so speedy in its effects but is said to be more certain

than quinine. This is generally given in the dose of about 10 drops three times a day, and continued until the paroxysms are checked or its peculiar effects are noticed, viz. of oedema about eyelids and the face when it should be immediately omitted for some days, it cannot as a rule be continued longer than a week. This has the advantage over quinine of being perfectly tasteless and may be administered to children and persons who refuse quinine without trouble.

Many other articles are recommended in the treatment of intermittent fever, most all the vegetable tonics

and astringents tea or in lime
or another lein and, the sulphate
of copper as a very efficient anti
-febrile, sulphur is highly recom
mended, an emetic given so as to be
in full operation about the time
of the expected paroxysm is said
to check the disease.

It is unnecessary to mention all
the remedies that have been used
in this disease, when quinia and
arsenic fail it will generally be
to remove the patient from the
malarious district, he should take,
a decoction, travel, riding in
Fine Etc, or in the south a complete
change of circumstances around him

Prevention, the surest - most frequent intermittent - fever is to avoid miasmatic exciters from July till the occurrence of frost in autumn, persons living malarious district should not expose themselves (any) in the morning or late in the evening neither should they be exposed to the intense heat of the sun at midday, they should avoid all excesses in eating, drinking, or exercise, and as a much more effectual means it is recommended to keep the system constantly under the moderate influence of quinine.

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An Inaugural

Dissertation on Disease

and Nutrition Submitted

to the examination of the

Provost Regents and Faculty of

Physics. Of the University of

Maryland For the degree of

Doctor of Medicine by

Andrew Parsons

Disease is a want of equilibrium in the circulation of the spiritual or vital through the physical organization. or in other words or language, disease is discord, and this discord or derangement must exist primarily in the circulating forces by which the organism is actuated and governed There may be, nearly as many changes in real causes of disease, as there is rays of Light settling forth from the sun. So if he violates or is made by the overpowering forces of surrounding circumstances to transgress, the laws of life and health, he will be thrown into one or two extremes, or more properly speaking he will be thrown into just that degree (of one of the extreme states) which is determined by the character and magnitude of the dis

turbing causes, and by this constitutional predisposition to disease. The human body is a weighing scale suspended in nature by the hand of justice. If the body is born healthy, then are the scales perfectly balanced, but by repeatedly disobeying the principles of harmony, one end of the balance gradually sinks, and the equilibrium is lost. It may require years for good constitutions to cripple nature so as to make the individual constantly sensible of the legitimate consequences, because nature is there is placed in one dish of the balance and transgressions of her laws are placed in the other, and it is a battle of great severity which shall resign its power to the other, but unfortunately for mankind

repeated and accumulated transgressions of Nature's laws generally cause the balance to sink into the extreme of disease. And these extremes are naturally divisible into various degrees of intensity, which the reader will see the distinction which actually exists between the positive and negative states; and this can probably be best done by presenting the evidence which these states generally furnish in the form of disease. The evidences that the system has been thrown into a positive state are brain fevers, infantile fevers, bilious fevers, malignant, ardent, puerperal, yellow, and typhoid fevers; eruptive and cutaneous diseases, local inflammations, rheumatic gout, inflammatory rheum

ation, small pox, and all visible disturbances which arise in the serous membranes and terminate in fever, inflammations, eruptions, The Evidences that the system has been thrown into a negative state are pulmonary affection; colds, catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, spasmodic complaints, epilepsy, St Vitus dance catalepsy; dropsical diseases, local and general dyspepsia of the different organs, constipation; piles hemorrhoids; hypertrophies; atrophy; structural diseases; internal cancers and tuberculation of the organs, internal prostration; prolapsus; the general female diseases; impotency and sterility cordagiacs; dysenteries and epidemical

influenza; internal cramps convulsions the Asiatic cholera. The physical organization of man, when healthy and perfectly developed, possesses such concentrated and available powers and is so compact and thoroughly firm that it is capable of resisting infringements and invasion for many years. Some individuals, though endowed with and powerful sensibilities, do voluntarily or involuntarily, understandingly or ignorantly, repeatedly transgress the laws of vital and physiological harmony and that too for many months or years without experiencing such terrible and miserable consequences as are finally developed But there cannot be transgression

Among some of the causes that may be considered predisposing to intermittent fever, may be stated exhaustion, either from previous disease intemperance or fatigue, exposure to night-air, sleeping in the open air particularly with an empty stomach, previous attack of the disease is perhaps the strongest predisposing cause, fever sometimes occurs from some temporary irritation, such as the introduction of the catheter in the urethra, indigestible food in the stomach, worms in the intestinal canal, &c.

Varieties.

There are three principal

varieties the quotidian in which the chill comes on every day usually in the morning, the paroxysms lasting ten or twelve hours, it has an interval of about twenty four hours, in the tertian the chill occurs on every alternate day usually about noon or a little later, and lasts until evening, it has an interval of about forty eight hours, in the quartan type the chill occurs on every third day generally in the afternoon, and is finished the same evening, this form has an interval of about seventy two hours. the cause of the

longest interval, longest cold stage, but the shortest paroxysm, while the quotidian has the shortest cold stage, shortest interval, but the longest paroxysm, the length of the paroxysm then varies inversely to the length of the cold stage, and inversely also as the the length of the interval. The tertian is by far the most common of these three principal types, other forms are sometimes met with, as the double quotidian having two paroxysms every day, double tertian having a paroxysm daily but at different hours, sometimes there are two paroxysms in one

day and none the next; this is called a doubled tertian, when two paroxysms occur on every other day, and none the intervening, that is there in forty eight hours instead of one this type is called triple tertian. In the double quartan two out of three days have each one paroxysm and the other none. In the triple quartan there is a paroxysm every day, but the three successive paroxysms differ which they resemble three fevers following. Other forms are mentioned as quintans, sextan, septan, octan and it has been that a person was

known to suffer an attack annually which occured regularly on his birthday. The double tertian is the only variety that is often met with. There is a remarkable tendency in this disease to a change of type, for instance a quotidian may postpone into a tertian, or a tertian to a quartan by recurring later in the day than the regular time, this is called postponing, and the disease is generally getting milder. The disease is said to be anticipating when it occurs an hour or two earlier every succeeding paroxysm, and the paroxysm

generally uniform in severity.

Symptoms

Each paroxysm of an intermittent when regularly and fully formed presents three well marked stages, the cold, hot, and sweating stages which follow each other in the order mentioned. The paroxysm is not unfrequently incomplete, one of the stages being omitted, for instance the hot and sweating stages may exist without the cold, this form is called dumb ague and when it occurs the fever is usually much aggravated, on the other hand when the cold stage is prolonged, severe rigors

may occur which not unfrequently shorten the second stage considerably, so much that the patient will be entirely to pass almost immediately into the third, or as sometimes happens the third stage may be supplied by diarrhoea, or a copious flow of urine.

Which gives strength to the idea that the diaphoresis effusion which sometimes occur in this disease may be vicarious to the perspiration.

Very often for several days before the fever is regularly established the patient will at a particular time of the day experience feelings of languor, general uneasiness yawning

and stretching. He will lose his appetite; and perhaps have pain in the head and back. These symptoms may recur for several successive days without any perceptible febrile excitement; very soon though the pharyngeal regularly develope and the disease is established. These premonitory symptoms should always be attended to, for it is then the disease may be nipped in the bud, and, therefore, they are the first regular pharyngeal warnings the patient - while in apparent good health, and without warning cold stage, after some growing stiffening, pains of pharynx or neck.

general uneasiness and distress,
the patient experiences a sensation
of chilliness, especially in the limbs
then internal and special in
the body, sometimes becoming severe,
he will say the chills run down
his back feeling like so much ice water,
he shivers and shakes, his teeth
chatter, his feature become pale,
skin dry and rough pressure, the
prominences left, then followed by
acid, which is commonly called
green flesh, skin is often blue -
the tongue is pale but moist,
the breathing is often hurried ~~but~~ and
irregular, the pulse is generally slow
and feeble, accompanying results of

food mucous or bilious matter
ensue which leads greatly to shorten
the second and third stages, there
is often much nervous disorder, the
secretions are usually diminished.
The duration of this stage is about
at about one hour,
The 3rd stage, flushes of heat supervene
and then commence generally about
the neck and face, the first sensation
of warmth is rather agreeable, chillness
finally ceases altogether, the surface
becomes hot and dry, the tongue
thick, full, strong and rapid pulse,
urine scanty and high colored,
respiration accelerated, secretions diminished
convulsions are not uncommon in children.

at the commencement of the hot stage, in some instances an eruption appears and disappears with the fever. The duration of this stage is from two to eighteen hours.

Sweating stage. Perspiration generally appears first upon the face and spreads on the body, it is occasional in persons, and gives immediate relief the fever gradually abating as it advances, the skin becomes cool and natural, headache disappears, the pulse natural, and the patient will often fall into a calm sleep from which he will wake free of fever, and feeling quite well, when the intermission is perfect.

Complications

Intermittent fever is not unfrequently complicated with inflammation of the stomach and bowels, the lungs liver and the brain or its investing membranes, these inflammatory complications are most apt to occur in the young and vigorous, if the disease is not speedily checked it often induces a chronic enlargement of the spleen, which is commonly known as ague cake. The longer the disease is allowed to continue the more apt is it to be attended with this affection of the spleen. The liver also sometimes becomes enlarged and indurated, from

viz. to jaundice, dropsy and other diseases arising from the deranged function of that organ.

Diagnosis

This is always sufficiently clear. There is no disease with which it could be confounded. Remittent fever is characterized by regular exacerbations and a continuance of fever between the exacerbations.

Hectic fever is known by its being a mere symptom of other more serious disease.

Prognosis

In ordinary uncomplicated intermittent the prognosis is almost always favorable. The more frequent the intermission

the more easily will the disease be cured, the quartan is perhaps the most difficult type to check.

Treatment—

Generally the paroxysms require little or treatment, that of the intermission being far the most important and effectual.

In the cold stage rarely anything more required than what nature prompts the patient to adopt, that is to yield and make himself as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, but this will not always do, sometimes cordials

and great prostration of the
place, which indicate fainting,
with a feeble pulse, stimulants
are then called for and should
be let fall from the store then with
as most speedy and transitory
in their effects, such as ammonia
ether, and phosphorus, avoiding
the alcoholic except in drunkards
where it may be necessary
to use some or brandy freely,
then with sinapisms to the legs
and on the stomach, stimulating
which applied by means of friction
to the extremities, and general
obviate the tendency to fatal
prostration, and of the ineffectual

Erysipelas is an inflammatory fever mostly confined to the Subcutaneous cellular tissue. It was for some time supposed to be confined to the skin and cellular tissue but more recent writers have shown that it not unfrequently involves other adjacent structures. Such serous and mucous membranes according to the cause and general character of the disease. The disease will often run as malignant rapidly in the cellular tissue of Ligaments as in the skin and result. Hence the division of Erysipelas into Erysipelas simple. Phlegmonous Edematous

and Gangrenous. It is also Adipose
and Granular depending in the
case upon some constitutional
and in the other upon local
injury. It occurs at all ages
of life and in both sexes. It
may affect the mucous gland
tissue and cellular tissue of the body upon and from
an attack of Erysipelatous inflammation. It has been known
to prevail epidemically, a fact
observed and recorded by Hippocrates, and in times of war
it often has to amputate
in some hundreds of cases and
[illegible] [illegible]

in hospitals it is sometimes so prevalent, that important surgical operations require to be postponed for pro-
ch the suppuration of this nature.
The question of its contagiousness
though disputed by some, appears
to be generally admitted. Drs. Gross
is of the opinion that it does
ess an inoculative character.
The causes of Erysipelas are
numerous, so much so that we
do no more than glance at some
of the most prominent. Among
these may be mentioned disorders
of the digestive organs, and the pres-
ence of undigestible food. Derange-
ents of the urinary functions, sub-

pression of perspiration, mental
[illegible]
Spirits, loss of Sleep and hard
Study may also be added to the
long list of causes. Erysipelas,
often engrafts itself upon other
diseases. Such as measles Scarlet
Fever and Typhoid. It attacks
wounds, fractures and dislocations
and generally makes its appearance
about ten days after the injury
has been received. It spreads
with great rapidity sometimes in
[illegible]
simple. Erysipelas. The state of
the atmosphere seems to create
a [illegible] predisposing influence

in favour of the occasion of this disease here it is not uncommonly found assuming an epidemic form in the Spring and Autumn months, when atmospheric poisons are most abundant. Those exposed to heated furnaces or cooks and the workmen in Foundries are liable to an attack of this disease. Exposure to cold by its reaction, may bring it on as also friction or irritation of the Skin where there is any predisposition. The Simple form of Erysipelas is confined exclusively to the Skin giving it a light red or Scarlet color, with a sli

min or burning sensation in the affected parts, which are tense but not much swollen. The tissues are invaded with small pseudomembranes mostly filled with serous fluids. If the attack be slight the constitutional disturbance will be correspondingly slight. Chills, mild fever and other symptoms sometimes attend its accession. The discoloration disappears on pressure with the finger and immediately returns on their removal. The phlegmonous form is attended with more serious consequences. The symptoms are of a higher grade and generally terminate in suppuration

and closes. The eruption also varies from scarlet to various hues of purple. The swelling is considerable, with a sensation of burning and throbbing. The lids are red and swollen and vesication sometimes appears. It always attacks apparently by preference the head and throat and occurs particularly in feeble and intemperate old people. Intemperance is a frequent cause and where such subjects contract the disease the prognosis is unfavorable. It may be distinguished from the Erythema in that the eruption mostly precedes the fever, though generally confined to the head. It

may make its appearance upon
all parts of the body. The Edema
is a non [illegible] [illegible]
form but generally affecting the
soft parts, as the cellular or conn-
ective tissue. It presents a [illegible]
smooth and polished surface and
the skin pits upon pressure. It
is apt to result in [illegible]
consequence of the skin [illegible]
and of its proper [illegible]
Blood. This is followed by acute
pain and a red or leaden hue of
the [illegible]. It is most [illegible]
the vital organs in [illegible]
hydropic persons and the secretion
in [illegible] It is a [illegible]

form of the disease and sometimes assumes a malignant character. The black tongue, so called, is probably a manifestation of this kind. There is a form of Erysipelas called Erratic, from its tendency to spread itself on the surface or to extend from [illegible] It matters its appearance on the face and forehead, extending as far as the [illegible] and [illegible] involving the [illegible] are upon record, on [illegible] and on the whole trunk. It is supposed to be superficial and is marked by small [illegible] over the surface. The treatment of these

various forms of Erysipelas, must vary, with its characteristics and attendant circumstances. Perhaps the most peculiar with the disease inform us that what would likely prove a complete in one case might prove tending injurious in an other so that in no form of disease is it more imperatively to be case. Prior treatise upon correct diagnosis of the individual case, The treatment may be divided into constitutional and local form, embracing a large proportion of measures. The constitutional treatment, of most importance is treatment. It is recommended

Blood letting, Emetics, Diaphoretics,
Mercurials and Stimulants. The first
is decidedly objectionable, in many cases,
in consequence of its tempting to
excess. The general debility of the pa-
tient is greatly increased by the
morbid action of the liver. It may
still be justifiable in cases of Hep-
atic congestion, or where a
liberal diet and active exercise
are impossible. In cases of Chronic
it might be beneficially resorted
to. The amount of blood taken
must depend upon the vigor
of the case. In a doubtful
it is better to take a sufficient

quantity in the early stage of the disease, that frequent depletions may be avoided. Venesection should not be carried to any extent in cases of Erysipelas for manifest reasons. Blood letting has been blamed on the ground consequences especially when presented to an old sickly and intemperate person. There is more danger of [illegible] to the head of Cerebral in this disease. Leeches are [illegible] cutaneous hemorrhages. They are highly recommended. It is [illegible] better. The system has been brought up, afford quick drainage, caused to be secured by remedies acting upon

— The Steam Vapor Bath
is here been proposed to this end
and with success. The warm bath
or Sponging with liquid water has
been employed with benefit. Ca-
dynes may be used when there
is much pain, for the purpose
of allaying it and inducing sle-
ep. Mercurials have been ador-
ted to with good results when the
disease seemed to linger in the
system, especially the Calomel
form. This must however be a-
voided in all cases of a Typhoid
character and in old feeble peti-
ents. Opium or Morphia should
be given to restrain its violence

when the bowels are very
[illegible] [illegible]
ing has been [illegible]
ded, The bowels should be
slightly moved and then the Iodi
de given in five or ten grains,
diluted with water every two or
four hours [illegible]
ing [illegible] of opening
with the stomach or [illegible]
or stimulants [illegible] required
when there is prostration, Coa-
ted tongue [illegible]
the muscles and skin with
[illegible] Ammonia, Wine Br
andy with Quinine or [illegible]
acid, nourishing [illegible] with [illegible]

ch [illegible] should be administered during as long as [illegible] in the [illegible] stage of the disease, in doses of three to five grains, given every four, six, or eight hours. The tinctures of chloride of iron [illegible] of late with great satisfaction in doses of from fifteen to twenty drops three to six times in twenty-four hours. It acts as a tonic, though sometimes it is not well borne by the stomach. It is of the greatest importance that the patient should be well ventilated and kept at an even temperature. It is thought to be quite beneficial to strengthen the

[illegible] with soft and water-proof as soon as the patient is [illegible] bath, he should walk out in the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] days [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible] adjustable as [illegible] [illegible] the parts and [illegible] the inflammation, Iodine in the form of tincture or Solution diluted with an equal quantity of [illegible] and rubbing the parts with [illegible] [illegible] the application [illegible] of [illegible] continued until the parts are burned [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] and a little over the sound skin and on repeated [illegible] [illegible]

a day. A single application may suffice in the mildest forms, but frequent repetitions are [illegible] the exposed parts. The application excites considerable pain especially in [illegible] of the skin [illegible] [illegible] of redness [illegible] [illegible] is a very good [illegible] for Crota Exposita. The lesions are not dangerous. They [illegible] and disappear in a few days. The patient should be [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the bands slightly opens, but ulceration and the tetid bath sometimes resented to, but they can [illegible]

[illegible] be dispensed with. In the more simple form, British oil may be used as an external application. [illegible] dusting the parts with slaked lime and strong wet [illegible] and incisions have been resorted to in the phlegmonous form when it is seated in [illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible] in the extremities [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] should be applied, in order to give support to the parts and thoroughly [illegible] [illegible] it to be [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] and with [illegible]

-ness, care being taken to avoid sli-
ding down the road and repeated expla-
nation.-

1855

An
Inaugural Dissertation
on
Intermittent Fever
Submitted to the Examination
of the
Board Regents, and Faculty of Physic
of the
University of Maryland
For the Degree
of
Doctor of Medicine
By
Edward A. Parramore,
of
Accomac County,
Virginia

Intermittent-Fever

This disease is characterized by febrile paroxysms occurring at stated intervals, and by the absence of fever between the paroxysms.

Cause

The essential cause of this disease is attributed to certain effluvia or emanations from the earth to which the term malaria has been given, which is probable gaseous or aeriform, of its physical and chemical qualities we know nothing, in fact it is only known to us by its noxious effects. For the formation

of this destructive agent - a central temperature higher than 100° Fah seems necessary. For this reason malarious disease rarely prevail beyond the 45th parallel of latitude, the nearer we approach the equator the more pernicious does the poison become, In this climate it gives rise to intermittent fever which is the mildest of its effects, but as we go south we find that in the West Indies it causes remittent fever, and in South America the continued fevers are most common, all of which are ascribable to this same poison Malaria, having more concentrated and noxious as we proceed southward,

Moisture is also necessary for the development of Malaria, it is always found in greater abundance in low swampy sections of country, or where the land is alternately wet and dry, it also has a great affinity for water, which has the properties of rendering the poison element innocuous by dissolving it or other means.

A third element or circumstance concerned in the production of Malaria is supposed to be vegetable decomposition yet it has been shown that vegetable decay may go on abundantly without the development of Malaria, and on the other hand the effects of Malaria have been seen when

it could not be traced to decay of vegetable matter. It is particularly in Autumn after a warm and dry summer that chills assume their sweet-force. Strangers in a malaria district are always more liable to the disease than the natives, though they may become acclimated and not more susceptible to its effects after a year or two, than the old residents. Some of the peculiar properties of Malaria are its affinity for moisture, as stated above, capable of being blown about by the wind and of being caught and retained by the foliage of trees, always more dangerous by night than

day, it gravitates to the ground so that a much greater proportion of the inhabitants of ground floors are affected than those of the upper stories. Cultivation of the soil lessens the effects of the poison. Large cities are entirely exempt from malarial diseases. The inhabitants of a malarious district of country seem to be chronically affected by the poison. They often present a puny, sallow appearance, are subject to diseases of the liver, diarrhoea, and dysentery. The negro appears to be, to a certain degree proof against the poison, though not by any means entirely so.

1865

Inaugural Dissertation

on

[illegible]

submitted

to the Faculty

of

Maryland University

by

Richard Wickes Thomas

Introductory Remarks.

Gentlemen: [illegible]

[illegible] is the subject of Intermittent Fever.

[illegible]

[illegible] which I have [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Pathology — not wishing to weary you with [illegible]

Secondly... I shall set before you its different varieties [illegible]

finally I will give you my treat[illegible] [illegible].

Intermittent Fever is a blood disease prevailing mostly in warm climates of low situation. We have it in abundance along the banks of the Mississippi River, in Autumn and Spring, especially between the Cities of Saint Louis and New Orleans. [illegible] personal experience. But the disease prevails more or less in every climate where the Malaria is of a debilitating character, which Malaria almost always gives rise to fever of some type. Fever and Ague which prevails in the South proves more troublesome and debilitating to those who are unacclimated and dissipated.

[illegible] writer: "[illegible]"; [illegible] esteemed Author — Wetson — simply because it signifies that [illegible] which tends to prevent disease, which [illegible] weather

low, wet and swampy, districts; but is particularly populated Cities, where filth is allowed to accumulate, hence we have Bilious Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, chiefly among the poor of our large Cities.

This fever seems to contaminate the air, or thereabouts of nights, hence the importance of attending to our health, by keeping in doors of nights, more especially if he be un-acclimated.

The effluvia which thus forms the primary and exciting cause of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, proceeds from the Earth's surface and are supposed by some learned men to be gaseous. at any rate they are imperceptible by our senses. Of their physical or Chemical qualities we really know but little, we are apprised of their presence by their abnormal or noxious effects upon our body. is the production of this deleterious agent a certain amount of heat necessary,

which is proven from the fact that Intermittent fever as well as other fevers dependent on Malaria for their [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

But in the United States we have the mild form of the fever. [illegible]

[illegible]

ferred that it [illegible] depend [illegible] more.

Sailors when at sea are seldom ever attacked by Intermittent fever, but if they [illegible] they are [illegible] inoculated, hence we are to infer, that for the production of Intermittent fever, is not [illegible] alone, for they have [illegible] essential elements. [illegible]

I have observed in Hospitals stationed in cities bordering on the Mississippi River; that those who inhabited the lower floors are affected in a greater proportion than those who occupied the upper wards. [illegible] pendent upon the specific gravity of the [illegible] or whether it is adherent to the moisture suspended in the lower strata of the atmosphere: or some [illegible] surface, I cannot say positively but I think we could assign either reason and be justified in so doing.

The malaria is moveable by the wind; hence it can be, as it were, transferred from one place to another [illegible] free from any previous influence [illegible]. And as the wind may carry or transport the [illegible] and thereby render a spot unhealthy, so also [illegible] clearing the poison from other places. But it is [illegible] that malaria cannot be carried across water. [illegible] sufficient in regard to the production of the [illegible] influence,

I shall proceed to lay before you the particulars of Intermittent Fever. I shall first propose to assign some of the premonitory symptoms of Intermittent Fever. viz, Great lassitude, frequent yawning and stretching, aching pains in the lumbar region and calves of the legs, [illegible]. We have the quotidian fever, the third or every other day, the quartan or every fourth day, or every 96 hours. The simplest form of fever is the Ephemeral, that which passes off in a few hours [illegible]. Then we mean by Intermittent Fever, a succession of periodical paroxysms of fever, each paroxysm commencing with a rigor, and terminating in free perspiration, with periodical intervals of perfect health from fever, each paroxysm is divided into three stages, viz. cold, hot, and sweating stages. In the cold stage, we have a sense of chilliness, [illegible] extremities, head-ache, pain in the back, considerable

oppression about the precordia, [illegible]
frequent, [illegible]: and [illegible] if the
patient remains in this stage or condition [illegible]
danger; [illegible]
without any interval, the countenance is flushed and tinged; the surface
of the body is dry, the temperature is raised to 110° the mouth dry and parched;
the pulse full and free; the respiration is hurried and oppressed; the urine
is [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible]
The stage generally lasts from [illegible] hours. [illegible]
[illegible]
respiration more natural and free, the mind composed and all
unpleasant feelings [illegible]
[illegible] after [illegible]
[illegible]
the usual period comes around for the recurrence of the paroxysm he will experience the aforesaid symptoms, and the interval
between the paroxysms are called intermission or absence of fever.

but during this intermission the patient presents a [illegible]

and bilious. The least dangerous of the several types of intermittent fever is said to be the tertian, we sometimes see double tertian where we have two paroxysms and two intermissions during forty eight hours and hence simulating the quotidian. [illegible]

intermissions occur three times in forty eight hours.

We may have modifications of Intermittent Fever. viz. —

The inflammatory; the congestive; the malignant.

The characteristics of the inflammatory are the rigors being [illegible]

assume this character. The peculiarities of the congestive modification are, a sense of vertigo, pain in the [illegible]

[illegible]

The malignant type is characterized by the cold stage being [illegible] with fœtid perspiration and petechiæ; and I will here state that death generally supervenes after the third paroxysm. [illegible] In complication are the [illegible] serious and requires prompt and efficient remedies, and if a patient [illegible] plications: hence the importance of speedy and active medicines in the outstart, thereby checking the disease before it has taken upon itself any of these complications. I was once requested to attend upon a Lady who told me she thought she [illegible]

the pain in [illegible]. I gained by interrogatories and close examination [illegible] not being guided by the seat of the pain and other phenomena; I diagnosed the case as Acute Hepatitis, as a consequence of [illegible] I proceeded to use the Antiphlogistic treatment both locally and constitutionally according to the treatment for Hepatitis and the patient rallied and now I can report her well as ever. This is only one of a number I have seen. I had charge of the [illegible] one hundred colored women, and out of this number, not more than ten or fifteen escaped the disease in question.

[illegible] of the city and especially of the laundry, it being situated on [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]sily account for the malaria in this country, and, when persons have and intermittent fever accurately to lease [illegible]

[illegible]

Having occupied your minds so far in regard to the pathology of Intermittent Fever, the causes and effects of the malarious [illegible]

laid before you as concise and as accurately as possible, the [illegible]

you not only from Books but from personal experience, — [illegible]

[illegible].

And now for the treatment. And it remains to state that

the danger which may sometimes arise from the severity

of particular symptoms. Now in the cold stage we should pay

convinced, if those preventive means were sedulously employed

There are cases on record where opium has had complete curative effects

in ten or fifteen minutes,

administer another dose of twenty drops, and we will find, exhilar-

"Cullen recommends Emetics at the approaching the cold stage

again without seeking any

medical attendance, until he came to me and told me he expected

to attack about [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

up cases; [illegible]

profuse perspiration, constituting the sweating stage, I then pre-

scribed [illegible]

[illegible] three days Sulph Quinin grs XV.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]"

[illegible]

unless the disease is of an inflammatory type,

measures must be taken; Dr Mackintosh extols highly the practice

of bleeding in intermittent fever - but Dr Watson thinks it

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] inflammatory.

[illegible]

[illegible] like: [illegible] symptom which are usually

present in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] or

to bring on or hasten the sweating stage by diaphoretics warm teas &c, (according

to Prof Watson Opium is the remedy in the hot stage.) And when the parox-

[illegible]

ysm; this may be accomplished by different remedies, some of

which I will now mention, viz. Sulph. [illegible]

[illegible] or of preparations before we accomplish our design, from the fact

that different remedies are applied to different individuals, for instance

[illegible]

[illegible] whatever and so on, I have Cinchona and its preparations, the

[illegible]

[illegible] uphold large doses, others small doses, but I think as far as doses are concerned they [illegible] [illegible] South we find that Physicians administer the drug in doses of ℈j to ʒss. [illegible] disease and [illegible] the Physicians [illegible] [illegible] the epigastric region, which are the symptoms warning us [illegible] I once had a case of Intermittent I treated with Quinine in large doses - ʒss twice daily - and [illegible] subdued the disease, but not radically [illegible] with his usual shake and I said aware that he led rather a life of dissipation - than of self-preservation, administered Blue mass & Quinia till I produced Ptyalism and then ceased giving blue mass, and gave

Quinia in $\frac{1}{16}$ dose 3 times a day for three days, and he has been free from his trouble for several months. I with Prof Watson advo-

[illegible]

in the particular case Prof Watson usually gives calomel gr. iii, Emi

[illegible]

Let me here say that the specifics are to be used only during the interval, which constitutes the treatment during the interva

Having mentioned some of the general remedies and these new in use--

[illegible]

ferent conditions of different persons, I have already mentioned that Quinia sometimes produces irritation of stomach, and a buzzing noise in the ears it must then be stopped and recourse to some other remedy. Quinine may be administered endermically by sprinkling over a blistered surface once or twice daily.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

witnessed. Such to be the Case but will believe it and practice it when

occasion offers. Arsenic is another substance which has unques-

tionably [illegible]

being cheap it is in reach of the poor, tasteless it is applicable

to children, and to patients of every rank and age in whom there is much

irritability of stomach present; but I have one decided objection to

it [illegible]

and hence should never be administered except under the immediate super-

vision of a [illegible]

Intermittent Fever. Arsenic is generally given in form of Liq.

Potass. Arsen, in doses of ♈ to ♎ gtts three times a day, which contain

about 1/16 gr of Arsenious Acid. This Arsenical Solution is ad-

miserably adapted to the cure of Intermittent Fever when it occurs in children, for to induce them to take Quinia is impossible.

[illegible]

that it contains febrifuge properties and Dr Craigie improves its good effects in this disease. Charcoal is another substance which has been [illegible]

the cure of the disease. it has been tried by different continental Physicians and they bear testimony to its good effects, I have known Piperin to produce cures [illegible]

Piperin effected a radical cure, the patient was first purged and the bowels [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

This is [illegible] vomited [illegible]

stomach [illegible] [illegible] appetite [illegible], in-

[illegible] the quinine [illegible] [illegible]

the tincture [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with it.

[illegible] my [illegible], [illegible] with [illegible],

chilliness, languor, headache, pain in the extremities, which were

premonitory of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

characterized by flushed face, dry skin, thirst, throbbing of the

temples, etc, and finally the sweating stage. I allowed the

paroxysm to pass by, without endeavoring to arrest it; this occurred

about noon, at night I took Mass. Hydr. grs x. followed by a

seidlitz Powder in the morning, that passed off and I was not

troubled, but the next day about [illegible] [illegible]

attack from the feelings I possessed, but the paroxysm was mild.

And I immediately had some medicine prepared viz.

℞ Mass. Hydr [illegible]

[illegible]

And after I had taken them, I [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] Ague, and [illegible] entirely [illegible]
been troubled since. I [illegible] in [illegible]
others and with the same happy results to my great satisfaction;
and gentlemen [illegible] before [illegible]
for Intermittent Fever, and [illegible] right [illegible]
recommended Quinia to his students.

The disposition to relapse is strongest soon after the disease has been removed, but it [illegible]
life; persons who have been exposed to the exciting cause —
(Malaria) or who once had the fever, should in whatever place
they may happen to be, avoid over-fatigue, and exhaustion of all
kinds; [illegible]
and should always bear in mind that the Malaria is greater at
night than [illegible]
[illegible]
deleterious effects of the Malaria, in fact the Physicians pre-

[illegible] fever along the coast of the Mississippi River, and I believe this prophylactic is of great import.

[illegible] patient should avoid animal food, but may afterwards use the lighter [illegible] of boiled [illegible] with farinaceous substances and easily digested vegetables, he should avoid fatigue, and all excesses should be scrupulously shunned,

[illegible] cases, [illegible] there of a debilitating tendency. [illegible] I have been 63 years employed in [illegible].

During my experience in the surgical wards of our military Hospitals, I have witnessed a great deal of inflammatory fever accompanying from wounds of various kinds

stages occurring in the regular order and not to be mistaken or confounded with any other complication, I administered Quinia gr XV

Quinia Sulph. aa ℈ij m.

ft Chart x

This treatment I always pursued under such circumstances for after having broken up the Intermittent tendency, the Iron would invigorate, while the Quinia would act as an Anti periodic.

some practitioners ideas, "that Intermittent fever is a

nervous affection" — Knowing as we do the shock which the [illegible] doubt and start the query, — as to whether the odor from purulent sores propagate Malaria? and if so can the malaria prove deleterious when our disinfecting fluids predominate? This I will leave for abler minds to decide; but this I believe "that in order to have a well defined case of Intermittent Fever the Patient must have been exposed to the effects of Malaria" which can be propagated [illegible]

An Inaugral Dissertation
on Erysipelas
Submitted to the
Examination
——— of the ———
University of Maryland
for the degree of
Doctor of Medicine.
By — Mathias Martin
of Maryland.

makes its appearance near the Umbilicus or genital organs, if during the disease the eruption leaves the skin there is much danger to be apprehended, as it is apt to attack some internal organ hence why Erysipelas of the head is more dangerous, than when it attacks other parts of the body, because it is apt to affect the brain which requires to be carefully watched.

This disease has occurred epidemically; it is under such cases difficult to cure, and is much more severe than when it occurs sporadically.

Prognosis.

When the disease terminates the life of a patient it most frequently does so by

Extreme exhaustion and prostration and the [illegible] are exhausted on the other hand there are certain cases which get well of themselves, and these are generally examples of the disease in a slight form, affecting the face only or other limited portion of the body or more properly of the skin, the mild form will recover usually in the space of two or three days if the patient be kept in a comfortable place and nourished by a little beef tea or light food also painting the affected part with a little Iodine,

In other more serious cases the very opposite of the point that patient dies downright if I may be per-

mitted to the occasion
this mode of treatment
is common to Phlegmonoid
Erysipelas.
Hence then before I enter into
the treatment in general,
I will exclude from data
upon which conclusions are to
be founded these two classes of
cases: first those which would
get well of themselves
and second those which defy
every attempt at treatment.
There can be no doubt that
Erysipelas is occasionally a fatal
disease, from the intensity of the fever
and amount of integuments
involved. The general indications
for treatment as well as special is
or consists of first by diminish
the local inflammation, with
acetate of lead, opium and vinegar

administration of food and stimulants such as beef-tea, and some form of Alcohol, at short & stated times or intervals as our case may require it with drugs as ammonia, Bark, Iron, taking care to paint the surface with Tinct of Iodine, and when pus forms, make free incisions to allow it to escape. also poultice the parts. The following proportion of beef-tea or other animal broth or soup and Brandy should be give at stated times, two or three ounces of the former and from two drachms to half ounce of the latter, slightly diluted with water. Two different forms of Alcohol should not be given at the same time, as wine

and Brandy, or b[illegible] and brandy also Gin, the same rule must be observed as far as possible for other nourishments. We must attend closely to the digestive power of the patient and keep his bowels open, being careful to avoid exciting dyspeptic symptoms, such as nausea, sickness hiccough & flatulence by giving too much at once or by too great a variety of stimulants & food. Sometimes in the course of an attack of Erysipelas the patient may become delirious, or he may fall into a state of coma. It is during the first fourteen day of illness, that these formidable symptoms are most apt to occur, hence the necessity of begining early from the first with supporting stimulants

In those cases in which the disease responds to the stimulating treatment the delirium subsides and speedily altogether disappears: the redness and swelling diminish, the pulse becomes softer, fuller, and less frequent, feverishness and the state of convalescence is rapidly established.

The above treatment, I beg leave to state was most successfully practised in the Baltimore Infirmary, where I had the pleasure of being one of the Clinical assistants.

by the united powers of velocity, the blood is impelled in rapid and constant stream throughout every portion of the body —

Very great is the rapidity with which the blood is urged forward through the arteries; it is greatest when it leaves the heart and diminishes in proportion as it recedes from that organ —

This diminution of speed is owing to the bulk of the aorta and to the small size of numerous branches which it emits, as it proceeds onward, the capacity of the system

is materially increased; the fluid thus flowing from a smaller into a larger space, must of necessity as it proceeds become slower in impetus.—

Hence the division of vessels and separation of currents offers considerable mechanical obstacle to the circulating fluid; and the increased extent of arterial parietes contributes to retard the rapidity of the stream.—

Were the circulating fluid water, or a fluid of similar consistency, the impediment effected would be very inconsiderable

increased; but the interior coat or lining of the artery is so perfectly adapted, by its smoothness and even texture, to the condition of the blood, that the retarding influence arising from friction is reduced to almost insignificance.

We should have mentioned, when speaking of the natural rapidity of the arterial circulation, that it has been observed by a distinguished anatomist, that, in the carotid artery of a horse, the blood is driven round with the surprising velocity of twelve inches in one second.

The passage of the blood through the system is effected by some degree of constant pressure — if one of the arteries of a living animal be opened, and a small graduated tube of the exact circumference of the artery inserted, the blood will be found in the tube to rise to the height of five or six feet, varying a little with the pulsations; thus indicating the pressure to which the parietes of the arteries are constantly subjected. This pressure due to the contraction of the arteries is called arterial tension. —

An
Inaugural Dissertation
On
Erysipelas
Respectfully submitted
to the
Provost, Regents and Faculty
of Physic of the
University of Maryland
For the Degree of Doctor
of Medicine
By
William Lee
Frederick County
Maryland
A. D. 1895

Erysipelas.

As to the origin or history of this disease very little is said in authors treating the subject suffice it to say. it was known to Cullen and classed by him in his Nosological arrangement as separate diseases, he classed Erythema among the Exanthemata, Erysipelas taken in its literal meaning comes from two Greek words Ερυω and πελας signifying to draw near to or adjoining owing to its tendency to spread to the adjoining tissues, it may be defined to be a peculiar cutaneous inflammation attended with pain, itching redness and turnefaction (the redness wholly disappearing upon pressure) loss of appetite, lassitude, Nausea, Headach, chills &c

costiveness. Dry, [illegible] tongue white and coated. Fever attendant upon this disease varies much according to the constitution, age and general state of the patient affected, when we consider the origin, development, and effects of this whether, local or general leads us to conclude that this disease is inflammatory. That it is inflammatory very little doubt can exist when we consider it is attended by the four principle characters of Inflammation namely pain, heat, redness and swelling. much difference of opinion exist relative to the division of this disease (interesting as it is to the Physician as well as the Surgeon) some authors make out two varieties whilst others make four. Hennitt divides

it into Phlegmonous Œdematous and Local, Pearson makes three varieties also differing from Desault by dispersing with the two last substituting for them Oedematous and Gangrenous, Berzirius in his division differs from both the preceding and makes but three varieties Idiopathic or primitive that which by any cause arises spontaniously, unpreceded by any other disease, Symptomatic or secondary, depending on another affection in which its progress is completely influenced, accidental or that which is excited by some external cause, Laurence in his division makes four varieties namely Erythema, simple Phlegmonoid and Oedematous. Thus we see the difference of-

division embraced by these authors; and nearly all including Phlegmonoid in these division; I shall follow that variety spoken of by Professor N. R. Smith his division embraceing all the foregoing mentioned by the authors, it differing very little from that given by Lawrence but includes the two varieties he calls Erythema the next Sensive or true and third Phlegmonoid. In Erythema the skin is red and presents a shining appearance, having a hue resembling a rose, hence its popular name Rose, owing to the peculiar colour of the skin, and in the other instances the skin may be of a bright scarlet colour or deep red, there is not much swelling yet some difference may be felt on the

affected part f[illegible] [illegible]st of the health.
The inflamed skin is hot & sensitive at first an itching and tingling is felt which soon becomes a sharp smarting sensation, accompanied with burning feeling and pain or pressure, the pain is not so intense or unremitting as in the other varieties of this painful affection, so long as the inflammation is confined to the cellular tissue or rather to the skin, it does not produce inflammatory suppuration, and the affection of the cellular tissue which occasionally takes place in this variety is too slight for that termination. it is apt to shift about and this changing is repeated until the whole surface of a limb; the face or the trunk, has been affected. Thus we often see the different stages of this malady upon the patient

affected; on one part it is inflamed and swollen, another part may be vesicated, and a third exhibit it on its decline, and desquamation may be seen. This variety ends most frequently in resolution. Here it may be stated that this disease has occured periodically, two such cases I have seen one appearing in the spring and the other in the middle of winter any imprudence on the part of either of these individuals would give rise to it, and they never were subject to it at any other season of the year. This proves that the disease is liable to make its appearance at all season of the year. if there is any season of the year this disease is most liable to make its appearance it is autumn or any season when hot weather is succeeded by cold: Having now given nearly all the symptoms of the first variety. I will proceed to notice the genuine or

true; the constitution suffers much more in this variety than in the former, it is attended with all the symptoms of the more simple variety, but with much more fever, loss of appetite, also vomiting may arise; Blood drawn from the arm in this disease exhibits the buffy coat, as strongly symptomatic of inflammation; Coma and delirium also accompany this variety, the tongue in such cases becoming brown and dry; pulse rapid and feeble sometimes intermittent. Great loss of muscular power is complained of by the patients, the skin becomes vesicated these vesicles containing serum, when they break not unfrequently ulceration arises. The cuticle if not already separated by vesication soon leaves its attachment to the cutis vera, and the cutis presents a linear

appearance, the pus does not in this disease form a distinct collection but is found diffused through the cellular substance. These are the principle symptoms attending the second variety of this disease, excepting perhaps the patient sometimes falls into a low typhoid state, but as this frequently occurs in the third and most formidable variety, I will first proceed to detail the symptoms. The mamoid Erysipelas differs from the foregoing varieties merely in the higher degree of inflammation which occupies the whole skin and subjacent adipose tissue, together with the cellular tissue, and proceeds in the latter to suppuration and sloughing. The local and constitutional symptoms are more strongly marked than in either of the other varieties.

Rigors, feverishness, derangement of the stomach accompanied at times with vomiting, preceding the Inflammation of the skin which from the first is more violent, the redness is deeper with a brownish tint; Induration is much more considerable and is not in a conical form, but is diffused, induration also exists: There is no deposition of lymph to limit the pus, but it spreads through the whole cellular tissue becoming disorganized resembles shreds of rotten, this must be removed by making a deep incision, and if not done the powers of the system sink rapidly the suppuration and sloughing proceeds and goes on to a great extent effecting the whole limb, which when so effected the joint does not always escape: Inflammation

of such violence as [illegible] to excite the most sympathetic affection, among which are disturbance of the mucous membrane, producing diarrhoea, and other unpleasant symptoms. This variety of Erysipelas spreads like the two former, to new parts successively. This variety is much more fatal than either of the preceding and is often attended with a low typhoid fever. These are the symptoms characterizing this unpleasant and too often fatal malady. Hypermelastasis it frequently attacks internal organs it may recede and affect the brain, Lungs, stomach and bowels, in such cases the same treatment is to be observed as in other inflammations of those organs. The causes of a disease so various in its character and frequently implicating

many organs [illegible] disease of the skin as many [illegible] are numerous in many instances we find it difficult to trace the cause of this disease frequently it is dependant on gastric derangement and from the sympathy existing between the skin and mucous membranes, irritation of the stomach and bowels may become predisposing cause; in many persons there is a predisposition to inflammation of the skin on the most trivial occurence, and causes which excite the skin either generally or locally may induce it.

The habitual excitement of the vascular system consequent on intemperance, either in eating or drinking may produce it; Persons once affected with this disease loathsome as it is in character cannot be too careful about their diet: [illegible]

-getable aliments [illegible] into the stomach
will give rise to [illegible] which
are hard bodies [illegible]
in fact any [illegible] the stomach.
External irritants may give rise to this
disease; Heat, cold, Blisters Issues
Caustics and all irritating substances
applied to the skin will bring on this
disease. Light Bandaging and
irritating plasters applied after
operations will also occasion it, so
various and multiplied are the
causes of Erysipelas, those mentioned
are deemed sufficient to show that
in some instances it may be occasioned by
the most trivial circumstances.
and again we find some persons
are not at all liable to the disease;
for instance we know of many
cases in which the Nurses and
attendants of the sick are daily
and hourly with patients suffering

variety of this. As we scarcely dare find one of them attacked with it particularly in private practice: this induces us to consider the disease as not contagious; authors amongst whom may be found Wells, Stevenson, Lawrence and Gibson suppose this disease can be propagated by contagion. These Gentlemen say that it has carried off nearly all the members of a family; Is it not the case with many diseases produced by hereditary predisposition in which case as before stated the most trivial circumstance has produced the disease undoubtedly this may be the case. In another family it may be owing to some Idiosyncrasy: then in such what will give it be one may produce it in all. Thus this disease has spread in Hospitals

where the i[illegible]ies are kept
in close wards, [illegible] much crowded
or perhaps illy ventilated apartments,
then as in Typhoid or Typhus it
may spread by animal exhalation.
That it does spread in hospitals
there can be no doubt in such cases
it is exceedingly difficult to prevent
when it does appear in Hospitals
it has followed the most simple
operation such as scarification
and leeching, so rapidly has this
disease spread in such instance
that surgeons have had to defer
their operations, until the disease
had subsided. Diagnosis
there are few external diseases which
may be mistaken for this
one, owing to the peculiar nature
of Inflammation, and the
[illegible] swelling, its tendency

to spread a [illegible] the vesication of the cutis [illegible] ing in desquamation, and in the disappearing of these simple differences it is not likely the diagnosis will be perfecting.

This disease is much more dangerous when it attacks certain parts of the body, for instance the face and frequently the abdomen, where it is much more dangerous than when it attacks the extremities, it is also more dangerous when it occurs in old infirm patients than in the young and vigorous.

There is one exception to this rule and that is when Erysipelas makes its appearance on newborn children in Duchess it is generally fatal, especially when it

We propose to take up for our consideration the Anatomical Structure of the Arteries together with the offices performed by them in the process of the circulation —

The derivation of the term "Artery" is from two Greek words: viz; ἀήρ, the atmos=phere and τηρέω, to contain; the name was so applied because of the ancient supposition, that the arterial tubes were the reser=voir of a fluid more volatile and ethereal than blood: this theory was originated by the inability to discover, after death, blood, except

in the veins, which fluid was supposed to belong to those vessels exclusively. —

The arteries are usually deep-seated and constitute a series of cylinders which diminish in size as they increase in number; for an artery between its different ramifications, maintains throughout its entire course a canal of uniform diameter

The internal surface of each arterial tube is connected with the adjacent surrounding structures, by fibres of cellular tissue, but also by numerous diminutive vessels, de-

=nominated, vasa vasorum, which are derived from small branches of the arteries themselves; they are so called vasa vasorum, on account of their penetrating and affording nutriment to, at least, the two ex=
=ternal coats of the arteries.

In the trunk ner=
=vous filaments ramifying from the Sympathetic System, and in the extremities branches from the Cerebro=
=Spinal System supply the arteries with the necessary nervous fibres —

In the neck and extremities a sheath con=
sisting of condensed cellular

tissue, envelopes and protects each tube —

The arteries are composed of three separate and distinct tunics; viz: the external coat, the middle coat and the internal coat —

Of the external coat the structure is of cellular tissue, more compact at its immediate contact with the middle coat, than it is externally; it admits of much distension and has the ability to contract when the cause of distension is removed; it is also in possession of great powers of resistance

and can bear the pressure of the ligature and withstand the force of the circulating fluid, when the two internal coats have yielded — this circumstance is demonstrated by the function it is called upon to perform, in aneurismal tumours —

The Middle

coat is composed of both muscular and elastic fibres and consequent=
=ly possesses properties of irritability and elasticity; its elasticity is call=
=ed into action in the larger ar=
=teries, whilst as the capillaries are approached, its muscular prop=
=erties become more developed —

it is by no means so powerful as is the external coat - on in=
=spection it presents a yellowish-
ed appearance —

The internal coat has been by many esteemed a serous membrane, since it ex=
udes a liquid bearing a close re=
=semblance to serum; it is epithe=
=lial and elastic and extends backwards into the ventricles of the heart —

The essential difference between the larger and smaller arteries consists in the formation of their middle coat — in the small arteries this coat

is composed of smooth circular muscular fibres; in the arteries of a medium size these fibres are both elastic and muscular, while in the largest arteries the middle coat is constituted almost exclusively of elastic fibres — for this reason we see that the arteries of larger capacity possess highly elastic qualities and that the smaller ones possess this property only to a very mild and limited degree —

At the ventricular openings the internal coat forms three folds, the convex basis of which mark out the line of junction of the arteries and ventricles.

their faces and concave surfaces point upwards into the arteries — In the relaxed condition of the vessels one surface faces the axis, whilst the other looks towards and rests against the walls of the artery; but when the vessel is distended, these folds present a convex surface looking from the ventricle, and a concave surface as seen from the artery;

These folds are known as the sigmoid or semi-lu-=nar valves and serve to prevent the regurgitation of the blood into the ventricle

The combined capacity of all the small arteries

is greater than that of the aorta, hence, undoubtedly, is the cause of the diminution of the rapidity of the circulation of the blood as it becomes more distant from the heart —

For a long time it was a subject of disputes, whether the arteries gave any assistance to the heart in carrying on the circulation; but it is now been satisfactorily proven, that they do so, and that materially; evidence to this fact can be obtained from embryonic life before the development of the heart, as in some of the lowest orders of animals

-alia that exist without hearts, viz. the arteries must of necessity carry on the circulation unaided.—

The most ra-
-tional inference is that by the action of the heart, the blood is impelled in jets; and from the fact, that after the heart has ceased to beat, the arteries, [illegible] a short time carry on the circulation, [illegible] that they have a [illegible] of their own to perform.

Hence, to a certain extent, the arteries and heart may be said to act [illegible] independently of the

other; the one by its elasticity etc; assisting the other in its direct propulsion.

Having thus given an insight, imperfect though it is, into the anatomical peculiarities and actions of the arteries, we will now enter into a more detailed account of the way in which the blood circulates through them—

At the mo-
=ment of the contraction of the ventricle, its cavity forces the apex from when its contents: the blood into the tric=
=uspid valve closing, the blood

is imparted through the arterial ramifications; then upon the opening of these valves, which process is requisite, in order to replenish the supply, the operation being withdrawn from the heart, the blood would immediately regurgitate, were it not for the beautiful assistance afforded by the aortic or semilunar valves, which are caused to contract, through the pressure exerted upon them by the attempted regurgitation of the fluid just expelled: thus, being denied an exit, retaining the blood, evidently, contracted

upon by the elasticity of the walls of the arteries is driven onward and into the capillaries — [illegible] nor [illegible] of dilata-
-tion and relaxation of the arteries is brought about; the phenome-
-non of the circulation was uni-
-versally received the appellation of pulse. —

[illegible]

is imparted by the agency of the cardiac pulsation, through the arterial tube, they in turn be-
-ing [illegible] the [illegible] pul-
-sation [illegible] great [illegible] of [illegible]

the temporal artery and others in the face may be cited as examples of this action.

The motion or distance of an artery from the heart may be, so the later is its dilatation, caused by the heart's action, perceptible; nevertheless the impulse is [illegible] by the propelling force of the heart, to the arterial system throughout the body cause instant.

This seeming inconsistency is explained by the fact, that, although all the arteries are their action at the

[illegible] moment, those in the im=
=mediate vicinity of the [illegible]
are deflected [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] =
=ther onward, which breaks those
under the [illegible]
degree, [illegible]

We account for
this modification of the action in
the following manner: at the time
when the vertical [illegible]
is at [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible],
strength is sufficient to [illegible]
the walls of the [illegible]; this pro=
=ces demands a [illegible]
time of [illegible] [illegible]

a little from and the arter=ies are not acted upon in such a prompt manner, consequent upon the impetus already imparted; thus the circulation is gradually [illegible] with, diminishing in rapidity, and with the impulses becoming more gradual as it recedes from its center —

When the muscular coats of the arterial trees [illegible], the large arteries of their [illegible] elasticity contract upon their contents, thus driving the [illegible] onward; and to a limited degree by this means the [illegible] is imparted to the smaller arteries

soon during the interval of the
action of the heart.

From the ventricles
either, the blood is [illegible]
in jets; but if attention be directed
to the [illegible] in the [illegible]
[illegible] of the heart, or of the
blood [illegible], either in the
current is very [illegible]
at the moment of [illegible]
of the ventricle, but that it
becomes very feeble at the time
of their dilatation. [illegible] it
may be said to flow in a [illegible]
continuous stream —

[illegible] is probably
of the [illegible] is [illegible] to

be resistant to their contraction; the elasticity offers also as a counteractor to the force of the expansive pulsations, and by repeated intermingles them, so that the current arrives at the smallest arteries they can be distributed only by the small diameter and obstruction.—

We may now draw the following inference—viz: that the primary cause of the circulation of the blood is; the action turns up by the heart, and is carried separated then, and the entire system to become distended; notwithstanding this circumstance the

have already observed that [illegible]
arterial walls [illegible]
have a fixed and [illegible] throughout the
entire [illegible] inter=
[illegible] to the [illegible]
recognized in the propagation of the
pulse from the heart itself —
[illegible]
of the circulation is thus a
combination of the distinct physi=
cal properties, namely, the elas=
ticity of the [illegible] of the
arterial tubes, by which elasticity,
the blood is subjected to a constant
contractile pressure — Secondly — the
contractile and elastic tissues of the
muscular fibres of the heart.

resort to the lancet, and puncture the affected part. A strong solution of the nitrate of silver [illegible] to the fauces, or larynx, if there is much inflammation at those points. Sometimes tracheotomy is performed, when there is danger of suffocation from closure of the rima glottidis. If the patient cannot be nourished by the mouth, injections of beef tea, and demulcents are thrown into the rectum.

Maynard McPherson.
Maryland.

Thesis

Upon the poisonous effects of Opium, Belladonna and Aconite when introduced into the Human System

Respectfully submitted to the Provost, Regents, and Faculty, of the University of Maryland, for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine

By George W. Norman

Of Maryland. Feb. 1868

Opium

The poison most frequently resorted to by the Chinese, for the purpose of self-destruction, (for which purpose it is peculiarly well adapted from the gentleness of its action) is the inspissated juice of the papaver somniferum. It has a reddish brown colour, and its fresh surface glistens when cut. Its smell is strong and peculiar and its taste bitter and somewhat acrid. The common solvents act readily on Opium. Water, dissolves its active principles even at low temperatures. So does alcohol. It combines with the vegetable and mineral acids, with which it forms salts. It is poisonous to all animals. Man, carnivorous quadrupeds, the vertebrata, birds, reptiles.

amphibious animals, fishes insects, and the mollusca. But of its fine leaving effects some are not produced in certain classes or orders of animals. In the mammalia, with the exception of man there is no cerebral congestion, induced and death takes place amidst convulsions. The effect of a small dose seems in the first place stimulating the action of the heart and arteries is increased and there is a slight sense of fullness in the head. If given in poisonous doses the symptoms are ushered in by giddiness and stupor without any previous stimulus. The stupor rapidly increasing the person soon becomes motionless and insen-

-sibli to external impressions.
He breathes very slowly, lies
quite still with the eyes shut
and the pupils contracted
and the whole countenance
indicates deep and perfect
repose, but the poisoning advan-
-ces the features become greatly
the pulse feeble and imperce-
-tible, the muscles uncasily re-
laxed and unless resuscitation is
speedily procured death ensues.
Such are generally the symp-
toms attendant upon poisoning
by Opium but occasionally this
calm is broken by spasms ex-
tending to general convulsions
The breathing is stertorous, the
mouth covered with froth.
complete prostration of consci-
ousness, so that the most pow-
erful stimulants are no lon-
ger recognised. Constipation

and retention of urine.
1. After poisoning by acetate of Morphia there is said to be constantly itching of skin and petechia like eruption. Death follows this phenomenon but is frequently kept off by active treatment even when the symptoms are most threatening.
The hair of persons poisoned by Opium is so easily pulled out that this has been adduced as subsequent proof of poisoning in doubtful cases.
It is quite erroneous however to suppose this diagnostic of poisoning, as it is nothing else than the result of putrefaction which after poisoning of every kind, but particularly after narcotic poisoning ensues with great rapidity, there is another eru-

-portant point in relation to poisoning with Opium to which our attention is directed, the chemical constituents of Opium are generally thus [illegible] fact that often long [illegible] of Opiates [illegible] [illegible] to be chemically detected in the body receives its explanation. And this circumstance may increase the difficulty of determining the fact of a poisoning with Opium {vide case CCXXI Casper on Forensic Medicine Page CXVI}. If the person recovers after taking a poisonous dose of Opium the liver is discovered to be enlarged [illegible] which [illegible] in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

eating of food. The interval between the taking of the poison and the beginning of the symptoms varies. A large dose taken in form of tincture on an empty stomach may begin to act in a few minutes, but for the most part when taken in solid form does not begin to act for a half hour or even an hour.

Duration

The ordinary duration of a fatal case of poisoning with opium is from seven to twelve hours. But at the same time cases are on record of longer time. One is mentioned that lasted fifteen hours - one of seventeen hours, and one that seemed a non fatal case the close of the third day. But in the last

mentioned the symptoms were so unusual. Some other cause was suspected of having cooperated in causing death. Sometimes death takes place in a shorter time than seven hours. Six hours is not an unfrequent duration.

The dose of Opium required to occasion death has not been determined, and it varies so much with circumstances that it is almost vain to attempt it.

The Treatment

of poisoning by Opium is pretty well understood and consists first to empty the stomach by emetics or the stomach pump, & by emetics if possible and for this purpose the Sulphate of Zinc is highly recommended. Secondly to keep the patient

roused. This dose is sometimes sufficient when the stroke is not very large and the patient has been discharged by vomiting. The best method to keep him roused is to drag him up and down between two men varying the exercise according to circumstances from time to time or twice hours. When allowed to take out his sleep his attendants should arouse him from time to time and if this becomes difficult he should be turned out of bed and exercised as before. It appears from cases published, that the most insensible may be roused to a state of almost complete consciousness by pouring cold water dashed over their heads and breast so as this effect is but tem-

-paration it ought not to supersede the use of forced exercise, It also seems to be an excellent way to ensure the operation of Emetics but it may be dangerous in the advanced stage when the body is cold and the breathing imperceptible. Internal Stimulants are given with advantage, such as Musk Camphor &c and it is always useful to stimulate the nostrils from time to time by holding Ammonia under the nose. Artificial respiration may be used with prospects in deserate cases After the bleeding has almost or entirely stopped, the heart continues to beat for some time and as long as its contractions continue there is some hope that life may be restored. We have thus seen four <u>twitts</u>

an agent Opium is abused and ignorantly or for wicked purposes.

And yet in the hands of the skillful Physician there is no medicine ~~with~~ of superior with which such miracles can be accomplished, I remember being much struck by an account given by Dr Van Bibber of its almost wonderful effect. His patient was suffering from irreducible hernia, almost every means had been used in vain. As a last resort previous to an operation the Dr put him under the influence of Opium. From a state of exquisite suffering, he passed to a state of complete repose he forgot all his agony. His dreams were nothing but pleasant and when the morning came his hernia was gone.

The deadly Nightshade or
Atropa Belladonna
The berries are of a jet black colour and their beauty has frequently tempted children & adults to eat them. But it is not the berry alone which is poisonous, the root is considered the most active part of the plant. and the juice of the leaves is so energetic that two grains cause unpleasant symptoms in man.
It contains a peculiar alkaloid the Atropia which was discovered by Brandes and in which all its active principles reside.
It is very little soluble in water, Ether, or cold alcohol, but rather soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes by refrigeration. The aqueous solutions of its salts in hot alcohol

evaporation a narcotic vapour which dilates the pupils and causes sickness headache and giddiness.

The symptoms in man of poisoning with Belladonna are, dryness in the throat then delirium with dilated pupils, and afterwards Coma Convulsions are rare and when present slight, The dryness of the throat is not a constant symptom but it is often however very distinct

The delirium is generally extravagant, and also commonly of the pleasing kind sometimes accompanied by immoderate and uncontrollable laughter. But occasionally by complete loss of voice.

The pupil is not only dilated in all cases but insensible,

the eye ball red and prominent, the vision obscure sometimes lost for a time, and so completely that even the brightest light cannot be distinguished.

The effects are not so quickly dissipated as those produced by Opium, almost every one who has taken a considerable dose has been ill for a day at least. Delirium sometimes lasts for three days. The blindness is also an obstinate symptom which sometimes remains after the affection of the mind has disappeared. In general the dilated state of the pupils remains long after the other symptoms have departed.

The Treatment is similar to that adopted in poisoning by Opium.

Aconite or Wolfsbane

Every part of this plant is poisonous But its energy varies to some in different countries.

It contains a peculiar Alkaloid Aconita, which was discovered by Pelletier & Georoy, It forms crystallizable salts with acids and possesses the poisonous qualities of the plant which produces it,

Few cases of poisoning with Wolfsbane in the human subject have been recorded. Accidents however are not uncommon Some cases of poisoning have shown decided narcotic action, while in others death took place under the characteristic effects of pure acrid poisons. I have seen a case recorded in which the first symptoms were tingling in the mouth subsequently extending over the whole body.

accompanied with a sensation of swelling of the face, Then twitching of the muscles, fixing of the eyes, locked jaw, failure of pulse and breathing, but without any alteration of mind, the patient recovered. Wills mentions a case of fatal poisoning with hemlock where the principal symptoms were increased sensibility. Wills mentions a case of cow's [illegible] eat of pitch which took a [illegible] infusion of the root, which had been mistaken for lovage, died in two hours with burning in the throat vomiting purging colic and swelling of the belly.

As further proof of the acrid properties of the plant, it may be added, the external application of the leaves will blister the skin and the contamination of the

given into wounded causing extensive inflammation of surrounding parts

Five grains of the extract of the root, and eighty drops strong tincture have caused death

Treatment

Wash out the stomach with diluent water, if vomiting has already taken place, if not over an infusion of Ipicacuanha with similar dilution. Afterwards administer Opium to allay irritation. Acid Carb Ammonia and alcoholic stimulants to support strength. (Opium is best given by enema) External stimulants by friction & epigastrium. Treated subsequently as strictures.

Antidotes

Sodium & Animal charcoal are antidotes. The Sodium may be administered in doses of 1 Ounce Sol^n

A

Thesis,

Upon

The Arteries and Arterial Circulation,

Respectfully Submitted

to the

Provost, Regents and Faculty

of Physic,

of the

University of Maryland;

for the Degree

of Doctor in Medicine:

by

Isaac Edmondson Atkinson,

of

Maryland.

Anno Domini 1855.

The Circulatory Apparatus consists of the Heart, Arteries, Capillaries and veins; of these the heart, which is the central organ of the Circulation, is the reservoir for the reception and propulsion of the blood; it by its contractions, urges the blood onward into the arteries; through these towards the capillaries, thence into the veins, along which it courses towards its starting point, the heart.

tissue, the symptoms are much more aggravated, than in the superficial variety. [illegible] and [illegible] and emphysematous [illegible] in this variety. The patient not unfrequently [illegible] in advice, from the compression of the inflammed parts.

[illegible] Erratic or Wandering Erysipelas. This is a superficial variety, [illegible] over the whole body, but more frequently it [illegible] and undergoes resolution on [illegible] other, or different parts, may [illegible] the danger of this variety is by metastasis

is [illegible]

form is very tedious and frequently of long duration, but seldom terminates fatally. There is another [illegible]

Erysipelas that is apt to attack [illegible] with dropsy, more particularly [illegible] skin has been punctured [illegible]

[illegible]

frequently attacks the lower extremities [illegible]

[illegible]

also [illegible]

stomach [illegible]

[illegible]

Erysipelas. Gangrenous [illegible]

[illegible]

the chief are a depraved condition of the [illegible] insufficient & unwholesome food, bad clothing, impu[illegible] or it may be the result of the extreme violence of the [illegible] inflammation. The skin is very [illegible] the part affected, and the inflammation is of a livid appe[illegible] is also pitting on pressure, and [illegible] or in the part affected. The wound [illegible] the epidermis. [illegible]

[illegible] of a
hydrocele [illegible] several other
[illegible] they are mul-
[illegible]
mentioned. Therefore I do not think it
[illegible]
an unnecessary [illegible]
[illegible] section be resorted to, during
[illegible] will have
[illegible]
cellular tissue, and [illegible]
death. If the patient [illegible]
[illegible]
the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] well in. But there is not so much any change
[illegible] U. [illegible]
[illegible] are very numerous and not
[illegible] Cases. [illegible]
[illegible] some constitutional [illegible]
to the disease. Some persons [illegible]
easily affected. Slight inf[illegible]
of a pin, exposure to the [illegible]
[illegible], the application [illegible]
or blisters or any [illegible]
[illegible]
disease. [illegible]
exposure to the causes [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
have a tendency to [illegible]
disease. Females are sometimes troubled
with this [illegible]

[illegible] menstrual discharge.

[illegible]

and very frequent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] this I have no

doubt is true, under certain

stances. I have seen [illegible]

the Baltimore Inq[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

predisposition [illegible]

Erysipelas from Wounds in Dissection.

Erysipelas is [illegible] by the accoucheur or medical student in dissecting. [illegible] in contact with a slight wound on the hand or arm, part of the body, the inflammation [illegible] ly up the arm, and may affect the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of medical skill. I have [illegible] be taken in dissecting, for fear of [illegible]

and phrenicum. This disease may occur at any period of the year, but is most frequent in spring and autumn. The ages are liable to an attack. The peculiar nature of the inflammation is not thoroughly understood, but most writers assert that it is owing to the authority and action of the system of the brain & other organs.

Diagnosis. In the commencement of the disease, the diagnosis is very difficult. The pain in the beginning, is very similar, to that of any febrile disease, but as the disease advances & the inflammation appears, the diagnosis is almost certain.

"Frank has pointed out a symptom, which he considers diagnostic, and which, and [illegible] relation to it, make the following observation. "I know a patient who exhibited, twenty four or forty eight hours, an intense febrile movement, attended with pain, vomiting, and [illegible] of the sympathetic [illegible] of the neck. We have not hesitated, to announce the approaching development of inflammation, and in no case has [illegible] been found [illegible] wrong." It is [illegible] different. It does not [illegible], from [illegible] -ation. But in the [illegible] applied, is much harder, the swelling,

greater, and the [illegible] defined [illegible] day, if the inflammation of the diseased surface, is well marked.

Prognosis. If the patient has a good constitution, that is not broken down by disease, intemperance, or exposure to the inclemencies of the weather &c. The prognosis is favorable But On the other hand, if he has a delicate constitution, and has indigestion or organic disease, the prognosis is generally unfavorable.

Erysipelas of the face renders the prognosis [illegible] [illegible] possible from [illegible].

Surgical Treatment, [illegible]

cases, where there is not much inflam-
mation, and fever is not present. The
obstinate bowels [illegible] Ca-
ced out by a mild saline cathartic,
the diet should be light, [illegible]
drinks, and the [illegible] fast
time is about the best treatment.
In cases of a more aggravated
character, the primæ viæ should be
well cleared by a brisk cathartic,
either of epsomite or of magnesia,
Salts & Senna, or Calomel combined
with Rhubarb, or following the [illegible]
if there is much febrile derangement.
Calomel [illegible] should [illegible]
be followed by some [illegible]
or castor oil. When the bowels [illegible]

been freely acted upon, saline cathartics may be [illegible] every day or two, to keep the bowels open & regular during the [illegible]

If there should be any intestinal irritation, castor oil is the best purgative that can be used. If the patient be young and [illegible] constitution, [illegible] is [illegible] resorted to in the very earliest stage, when the pulse is strong and full, this [illegible] is not [illegible] effects. If the patient [illegible] he should stand up [illegible] flow of blood should be stopped immediately upon the stopping of the pulse. If this caution is not taken, syncope may follow.

Cooling diaphoretics, and effervescing draughts are very important. The solution of the citrate of ammonia, tincture of the muriate of iron, nitrate of potassa, and if the stomach is not irritable some of the antimonials, are to be found very useful during high fever. Opium and ipecacuanha are very valuable agents if there are any nervous symptoms. If the pulse is very weak with the symptoms of a typhoid character, stimulants should be given, such as French brandy, spirituous wine, ammonia, the sulphate of quinia, in the bowels they should be given with caution.

"During the exhaustion of the suppuration and dangerous state, it is highly

important, to support the strength of the patient until the [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Opium and nutritious food are the most suitable means".

Local treatment. The comfort of the patient is always to be borne in mind, and carefully looked after.

The part affected, should be kept as [illegible] [illegible], as may be compatable with the patients comfort. Local remedies should be used with caution. If the inflammation should be [illegible] by [illegible], it may take upon some other organs and [illegible] fatally. Some of the most useful applications, in [illegible] cases, are those of some blood [illegible] [illegible]

kept upon the inflammed surface, by means of a piece of linen folded, and saturated and applied to the part. This cool, and stopping the more in injurious as applied. In some cases, the watery solution of Opium, a solution of lead, or of morphia may be used. Blisters, Nitrate of Silver, Tincture of Iodine, if the inflammation has a tendency to spread. These are the best remedy used with energy, by painting the affected part once or twice daily. It does not dissolve the skin like the nitrate of silver, and can be used on the face and hands without leaving any discoloration after the healing of the parts. The nitrate

of silver is said to be most effective where there is tendency to gangrene –

The tincture of the muriate of iron is an excellent external application.

Leeching is sometimes resorted to, when the brain is in imminent danger. Sometimes there is an acid taste that exudes from the mitts, that may be absorbed by sprinkling up flour over the part. Muriatic Ointment and Lard, a solution of the chloride of lime, sulphate of iron and corrosive sublimate, are all recommended.

I have found most of the imported Cod liver oils, when the inflammation or Erysipelas is over and is producing a tonic medicine

An Inaugural Dissertation

On Erysipelas.

Submitted to the Examination

of the Provost, Regents,

and Faculty of Physic, of

the University of Maryland,

for the Degree of Doctor of

Medicine.

By

Maynard McPherson.

1865.

Erysipelas. St Anthony's fire.

Erysipelas, from the Greek words ἕλκω: I draw in, and πέλας: near: is a constitutional affection, characterized by a peculiar inflammation of the skin, with fever generally preceding, or a little while after the local attack. Symptoms, Course &c. A patient about to be attacked by this disease, feels very much debilitated, nothing in the mind, chillings, or rigors, alternating with flushes of heat. The pulse is quickened, the skin becomes dry, the tongue is furred, and there is a great desire

for cooling drinks, and not unfrequently nausea, and bilious vomiting. [illegible] is [illegible] for [illegible] cal. [illegible] the fever to be [illegible].

A small reddish spot somewhat [illegible] [illegible] on the surface of the [illegible] after the fever has begun. This inflammatory spot, [illegible] generally attacks the [illegible] or ear most frequently. This now [illegible] is not [illegible] the case, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the spot [illegible] over a portion, or in some [illegible] the whole of the [illegible] of the body. The inflammation [illegible] almost [illegible] be traced by its

[illegible] ular and elevated margin, and

[illegible] inflammatory disease,

[illegible]

part, it will be found [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the inflammation sometimes diffuses itself [illegible]

[illegible]

Of [illegible]

Baltimore [illegible]

[illegible]

nose [illegible]

and scalp. The swelling in the face

[illegible]

[illegible] anything [illegible]

[illegible]. The eyes are [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

frequently [illegible]

[illegible]

in red, usually about the the third
or fourth day the [illegible]
from the [illegible]
[illegible]
miliary vesicles, [illegible]
[illegible]
ing blisters. These miliary vesicles
to dry about the fifth or sixth day,
and on the [illegible]
[illegible]
with a new cuticle. The inflammation
generally subsides, about the fourteenth day
the skin [illegible]
[illegible]
"[illegible]
[illegible]

While the part most ex-
posed through its regular change
[illegible]
[illegible]
There is an acid lymph that exudes
after the cuticle has been
removed [illegible]
[illegible]
the inflammation without
tissue, terminate
[illegible]

for, and if great care, and attention
is not paid to the patient, the case may
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
terium. [illegible]
[illegible]
has not [illegible]
[illegible]
involved, [illegible]
followed [illegible]
[illegible]

penetrate through the cranium, to the cerebral meninges. Fatal cases of this kind have occurred, [illegible]

in the brain after death. Dr. Wood says: [illegible]

death." [illegible]

respiratory [illegible]

attributed [illegible]

the admission of air. [illegible]

Erysipelas, sometimes assumes the [illegible]

[illegible] the beginning, [illegible]

sometimes soon afterwards, and is owing

to the [illegible]

patients strength [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

Symptoms, are a feeble and frequent

pulse, the surface is red and hot, the

tongue dry and parched, sordes about

the teeth, [illegible]

diseases, ecchymosis, and tendency to

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the heart. when this does occur, the ~~patient~~ inflammation leaves the external surface, and the patient complains of [illegible] and the case is most likely to prove fatal. [illegible] dangerous disease; within the last two years I have seen [illegible] Infirmary, and [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Pneumonia. [illegible] disease [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

An
Inaugural Dissertation
On
Chloroform

Submitted to the Medical Faculty
of Paris
& the
University of Maryland

for the degree
of

Doctor of Medicine

By Louis Dillo
of Louisiana

February 10th 1865

The most and most [illegible] of [illegible]
science is the alleviation of human
suffering; and [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
a result. The formidable effects which
so often follow [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] which by making [illegible]
[illegible] insensible to pain would [illegible]
them. The discovery of the inhalation
of ether supplied to the profession
this new in the pharmacopeia
of medicine. Its use however is
attended with the disadvantage in
most instances of producing sleep
and delirium [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] its introduction into this country by Samuel Guthrie, who discovered it in the year 1831. Chloroform was discovered at the same time by Soubeiran in France, and Liebig in Germany, and brought into notice by Sir J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh in November 1847. The first gave it to [illegible] of parturient women [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

tant auxiliaries to medical art.—

[illegible]

use, it is [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

not have [illegible]

may serve to emphasize that we

in the multiplicity of [illegible]

[illegible]

last— [illegible]

to Christians is [illegible]

of Christian [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
the remedies are those in which
Chlorine enters as a
constituent. – Chloroform
is administered in two modes
by inhalation and to the
Stomach. The modes of in-
halation are [illegible]
means of the [illegible]
[illegible] to the mucous
[illegible] in the [illegible]
[illegible]
manner [illegible]
in which it is found [illegible]
a [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The philosophers [illegible]
from the air it [illegible]
a certain quantity of [illegible]
required to maintain [illegible]
life. If it [illegible]
the Elaboratory [illegible]
[illegible] as it [illegible]
ads were inhaled. [illegible]
Vapor of Elaboratory [illegible]
[illegible] in an [illegible]
es slightly [illegible]
[illegible]

phenomena are observed. The [illegible]
ration becomes rapid and
laborious, the face bloated, the
pupils [illegible] and fixed, the
[illegible], the pulse quickened,
usually some slaughter and
stupor before the patient [illegible]
es fully under its influence.
These at length give way, deep
insensibility succeeds with stertor-
ous breathing, and the patient
is totally unconscious [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Practice [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] obstruction.—

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to those [illegible] that
constitutes [illegible] which [illegible]
[illegible] health [illegible] [illegible] as
all it were capable of [illegible]
living and its [illegible] [illegible]
no [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] upon the [illegible]
race by its discovery. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
vast domain of [illegible] [illegible]
as productive of its [illegible]
wood. On [illegible] [illegible]
it is used [illegible] [illegible]
to the nervous [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] it is [illegible]

the reduction of [illegible]

protrusions. [illegible]

[illegible] it [illegible]

by inhalation [illegible]

practice. In the [illegible]

spasmodic [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

subject as it [illegible]
in conclusion I will [illegible]
mention the best [illegible]
in it toxicological [illegible]
[illegible] cold [illegible]
cold air, the hangnails
in time and [illegible]
[illegible], if [illegible]
effect, the [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] will [illegible]
[illegible] great [illegible]

lv. C